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NEW YORK

**State Prisons Report
1883**

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRISONS

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 9, 1883.

ALBANY:
WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY,
1883.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 12.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 9, 1888.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRISONS.

The Honorable, ALFRED C. CHAPIN,

Speaker of the Assembly:

SIR— In compliance with law I transmit herewith my annual report
for the year ending September 30, 1882.

Respectfully,

ISAAC V. BAKER, JR.,

Superintendent.

4/17/31

REPORT.

FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

The earnings and expenditures of the State Prisons for the year were as follows :

	Earnings.	Expenditures.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
Sing Sing.....	\$241,321 93	\$193,127 20	\$48,194 73	.....
Auburn.....	120,234 16	122,926 43	.....	\$2,692 27
Clinton.....	60,861 59	99,606 47	.....	39,244 88
	<u>\$421,917 68</u>	<u>\$415,660 10</u>	<u>\$48,194 73</u>	<u>\$41,937 15</u>

Showing surplus for the year of \$6,257.58.

During the last six months of the fiscal year the prisons were under the present management. The following tables will show the earnings and expenditures during that period, and during the first six months. The expenditures are necessarily larger during the first six months on account of fuel and lights :

FIRST SIX MONTHS.

	Earnings.	Expenditures.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
Sing Sing.....	\$118,611 89	\$100,498 44	\$18,113 45	.....
Auburn..	57,868 29	62,806 09	.....	\$4,937 80
Clinton	25,733 64	55,990 93	.....	30,257 29
	<u>\$202,213 82</u>	<u>\$219,295 46</u>	<u>\$18,113 45</u>	<u>\$35,195 09</u>

Showing deficiency for first six months of \$17,081.64.

LAST SIX MONTHS.

	Earnings.	Expenditures.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
Sing Sing.,	\$123,710 04	\$92,628 76	\$30,081 28	.....
Auburn.....	62,365 87	60,120 34	2,245 53	.....
Clinton.....	34,627 95	43,615 54	.....	\$8,987 59
	<u>\$219,703 86</u>	<u>\$196,364 64</u>	<u>\$32,326 81</u>	<u>\$8,987 59</u>

Showing surplus for last six months of \$23,339.22.

It is gratifying to report that the State prisons are now fairly on a self-sustaining basis. The surplus earnings over expenditures for the past year, as shown by above table, are \$6,257.58; the surplus for year ending September 30, 1881, was \$564.35. The financial result this year is the best in the history of the prisons.

COMPARATIVE TABLES, 1881-1882.

Earnings.	1881.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sing Sing.....	\$229,254 14	\$241,321 93	\$12,067 79	.....
Auburn	113,658 63	120,234 16	6,575 53	.....
Clinton.....	61,443 14	60,361 59	.....	\$1,081 55
	<u>\$404,355 91</u>	<u>\$421,917 68</u>	<u>\$18,643 32</u>	<u>\$1,081 55</u>

Showing increase in earnings of \$17,561.77.

Expenditures.	1881.	1882.	Increase.
Sing Sing.....	\$187,127 20	\$193,127 20	\$6,000 00
Auburn	118,781 85	122,926 43	4,144 58
Clinton.....	97,882 51	99,606 47	1,723 96
	<u>\$403,791 56</u>	<u>\$415,660 10</u>	<u>\$11,868 54</u>

Showing increase in expenditures of \$11,868.54.

Salaries of officers.	1881.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sing Sing.....	\$72,306 82	\$72,878 12	\$571 30	.....
Auburn	57,160 53	53,726 05	.....	\$3,434 48
Clinton.....	44,915 39	45,252 26	336 87	.....
	<u>\$174,382 74</u>	<u>\$171,856 43</u>	<u>\$908 17</u>	<u>\$3,434 48</u>

Showing decrease of \$2,526.31.

Ordinary support.	1881.	1882.	Increase.
Sing Sing.....	\$113,197 35	\$119,932 85	\$6,735 50
Auburn	58,537 21	64,302 96	5,765 75
Clinton.....	52,663 67	54,244 87	1,581 20
	<u>\$224,398 23</u>	<u>\$238,480 68</u>	<u>\$14,082 45</u>

Showing increase of \$14,082.45.

REFORMING PRISON MANAGEMENT.

Only a few years ago the evils, abuses and costliness of prison administration of the State roused the people to make an earnest effort to secure reform. Two ends were then sought; one was purely economical—for the relief of the tax payers; the other was moral and social—the melioration of the convict class in prison and their

reformation and training for living after their discharge from prison. The transactions of the prisons for the last fiscal year, as fully set forth in this report, proves it is confidently believed that the first problem is in the way of most speedy and successful solution. And in the results, which have been achieved in the spirit and character of the conduct of these institutions, and in the methods of organization and discipline, promise is afforded to friends of prison reform that the consummation which they have so devoutly wished is taking more practical shape than it ever has before in this State.

WHAT IS GENUINE ECONOMY ?

If the aim to make the prisons self-supporting is recognized as especially and distinctively the economical one in the reform of prison administration, the other one is perhaps of even greater consequence and ultimate value. If the first saves the people from large deficits in the prison accounts, the reformation of the criminal class, and the rescue of youthful and adult first offenders, even to a considerable extent, will save the people from making large expenditures, from the burden of policing and judicial trials, from the maintenance of unproductive jails and penitentiaries, and further, by the diminution of the loss that is caused by the unlawful acts of the criminal class. Beside the saving in this wasteful kind of expenditure, a great number of vigorous and active men who are below the meridian of age will be changed from consumers and destroyers into producers, and probably become more than self-supporting citizens. Hence reformation in prison management and prison convicts is also economical. What some men are wont to look upon as the sentimental vagaries of benevolent men is at the bottom a thoroughly practical affair, and is an economical question in a broad but true sense of possibly greater significance than the mere support of the prisoner, as it is certainly a matter of most vital concern to society.

EXPERIENCE THE BEST GUIDE.

No intelligent and prudent citizen would sustain the managers of the State prisons in making rash experiments in their administration. Fortunately experience furnishes the best counsel for those who will study it and accept and apply its demonstrated practical wisdom. It is especially satisfactory that there is no antagonism between the two ends proposed. The methods which most effectively promote the first most conduce to the best results in reaching the other. Earning money and saving it in prison management go hand and hand with the benevolent aim and effort to save men from evil courses and to convert weak men into industrious and law-respecting citizens.

The ripest experience of the most successful prison managers in our country, as well as in others, make positive affirmations upon this point. The prisons of the world in which the most profitable financial results have been attained are those in which the highest reformatory benefits have been realized. The constant labor and diversified industry, judiciously regulated and adapted to the condition of the convicts, which makes prisons more than self-supporting, most contribute to the melioration and permanent improvement of prisoners.

It is equally true that intellectual and moral training of the convicts in prisons, instruction in trades, the strengthening of their wills, teaching them self-dependence, awakening in them real self-respect, coupled with appeals to their personal interest by marks for good conduct or by commutation of the term of sentence, or by share in the wages earned, or by other fair and desirable equivalents, prove their utility in greater service of better quality rendered by the prisoners.

SOME CONCLUSIVE TESTIMONY.

In his report to Governor Dix on the International Penitentiary Congress, General Amos Pillsbury stated as the final conclusion of his personal experience, "that in those prisons where pecuniary profits are neglected, the moral care and conditions of the prisoners are also inferior."

The experiment of Colonel Montesinos, at Valencia, Spain, is one of the most successful and notable in the history of prison administration. Montesinos concurs with General Pillsbury. He said: "I have sought by every means and at every cost to extirpate in my prisoners the lamentable germ of idleness, and to inspire them instead with a love of labor, seeking to impress this beneficial sentiment ever more and more on their hearts. But as unproductive work in the prisons could by no means effect this, I made it a rule whenever one showed a disposition to labor but had no occupation which could contribute after his discharge to maintain him honestly, to endeavor to procure him such."

This prison manager introduced over forty trades in the prison. He rebuilt and enlarged the prison buildings. He never asked for the help of outside mechanics to do the work, and never asked for one farthing of appropriation from the government to support the prison or do any of these things, while he paid his way, making the prison self-supporting, the reformatory influences were proportionately successful. After the first two years, recommitments began to decline, and averaged but one per cent for ten years, and during the last three years of his time there were absolutely none. Similar management

under Obermaier at Munich, under Captain Maconochie at Norfolk Island, Count Sullohub at Moscow and under the Crofton system in the Irish prisons have wrought similar results.

CHIEF CAUSE OF CRIME. ITS REMOVAL.

Prison statistics show uniformly that the great majority of criminal acts are committed against property: Idleness is the chief and primary cause of most criminality. The man or woman who fails to work and be self-supporting must have sustenance, to get which they resort to unlawful means. They break penal laws and fall under penalties which society in self-defense enforces against them.

But much the largest part of the offenders sentenced to prison are but for short terms, two years to five, certainly less than ten, so the State looks forward to their return to society to "liberty and the pursuit of happiness," for they resume these inalienable rights. To the State and the released prisoner it is a matter of the most vital consequence what equipment the prisoner discharged has for self-support, what power of self-restraint, what degree of self-respect, and what disposition to work. If the prisoner has been taught a trade, if his feeling of self-dependence has been braced up by wise discipline, if a manly independence has been inspired and nurtured in him, the future course of that man is safe. He will become and remain a producer of values and a good citizen, instead of relapsing into a mere consumer and destroyer. This is not a dogmatic opinion. It is the demonstration repeatedly made in prison management.

To make prisons self-supporting as they always should be labor is requisite. To maintain reformatory discipline in prisons easily, labor by convicts is one of the most salutary of all agencies. Industrial training and mental and moral instruction united with regular labor are the most efficient means for moulding character, and for developing self-restraint and self-reliance in these men. These are things that most completely fit them to meet successfully the trials and dangers which they must encounter in life, with a trade and habits of industry and self-control, with practical experience that labor will bring, the discharged prisoner is prepared for self-support, and for improvement too, if society will not refuse to give him a fair chance.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS SALUTARY.

It is obvious that there should be some discrimination in congregating prisoners and a systematic classification of them in association. It is inevitable that a percentage of convicts shall be hardened, perhaps habitual criminals. The influence of such men upon others not so vicious and callous is baneful. So long as we look on the reform of

convicts as one of the chief ends of prison administration, it is clearly a mistake to associate young and other first offenders with the worst class of criminals. Such a course is calculated to make prisons nurseries of crime rather than institutions for reform.

In our State the original purpose was to imprison short-term offenders in the penitentiaries or county prisons, while long term criminals should be sent to the State prisons. The new Penal Code requires the convicts who are sentenced for three years or more to be sent to the State prisons. It is sound policy to carry out this plan faithfully, for the State should not be called on to maintain convicts in any penitentiary. In the State prisons these prisoners are made self-supporting and they have the opportunity for learning some trade, whereby they can become self-maintaining, after their release from confinement. For reasons briefly stated herein, labor should be an invariable part of the discipline and reformatory agencies of every prison and penitentiary. This is not now so done, and the State prisons of New York most perfectly meet the necessary conditions for the treatment of criminals within its jurisdiction. The conclusion is irresistible that all State prisoners should be sent to the State prisons; and that all magistrates upon whom devolves the duty of sentencing such offenders should commit them to these prisons.

WHAT EDUCATION PREVENTS CRIME.

The view has been pretty widely held that education is a preventive of crime and a salutary means for the reformation of the criminal class. But this opinion has been quite boldly attacked of late, and statistics have been ingeniously and forcibly used to overthrow it. This argument is made by those who have no practical acquaintance with prison management. Intelligent, humane and successful prison reformers have recognized the value of educational training as a helper in their reformatory efforts. In the Crofton system, schools for teaching convicts are deemed an efficient auxiliary in managing the prisons and reforming their inmates.

But the education of our schools is not broad and sufficient. Hence a great many who acquire the rudiments of learning, and some who pursue higher branches, have their wits sharpened and their mental resources increased, but get no corresponding moral strength. A different kind of training is required to prevent crime. More industrial education is demanded for the young men who have their way to make in life, and more moral stamina. Mr. Herbert Spencer in "Prison Ethics" declares that it is not intellectual education which is needed, and which society should furnish, so much as "emotional education." That is, do not teach the youth so carefully to under-

stand what is right or wrong as to "make them feel that this is right and that the other is wrong; if you make virtue loved and vice loathed, if you arouse a noble desire and make torpid an inferior one, you do some good." This is exactly what Montesinos, the Spanish prison manager, says he *did* with the convicts in his prison, where he wrought most wonderful results. This is the kind of education which is to be sought. Conceding the value and potency of education as a preventive of crime and a reformatory means it is certain it should have more scope than the understanding. It must be an education which shall awaken right feelings, shall quicken the moral sentiments, shall impart industrial knowledge and train the students to mechanical skill; shall tend to fix habits of industry by offering just rewards or equivalents for it, which shall teach respect for order, for law, and for proper authority by maintaining a rigorous and equitable, yet humane, discipline in school and in prison. Such an education is possible, it has been practiced in many large prisons by noble and successful managers, and grand results were achieved.

INDUSTRY THE BEST INVESTMENT.

The benefits of industrial education in preventing crime and in rescuing criminals cannot be too much emphasized. Employment is a safeguard against temptation. A favorite maxim with Howard was "make men diligent and they will be honest." Idleness is the mother of bad company and bad habits. Employment insures self-support if self-restraint goes with it. And there is no better school for training a man to self-denial and self-dependence than the steady pursuit of some occupation which is honest, useful and productive. The record of great prison reform and the experience of ordinary life pile up cumulative testimony on this point. It may be said that it will be expensive to undertake a system like this, still it would be cheaper to carry it out than to leave it undone.

The Swedes studied the problem and solved it. What they said to the English inquirer is pertinent, namely: "It is very costly but not dear. We Swedes are not rich enough to let a child grow up in ignorance, misery and crime, to become afterward a scourge to society and a disgrace to humanity."

HINTS FROM OUR PRISONS.

It is a melancholy fact that out of the 2,923 prisoners in the three prisons of the State on September 30, 1882, 1,551 of them were between the ages of twenty and thirty. What can be done with a regiment and a half of men in the prime of life and manly strength? Illiteracy is not conspicuous! Two thousand four hundred and

ninety-nine of them could read and write, or six of every seven ; but 2,127 have been in the habit of drinking liquor. In the year ending September 30, 1882, there were 1,153 commitments in all the prisons ; of these 335 had been in prison before.

“THE BANE OF IDLENESS.”

Forty years ago Montesinos declared how he sought “to extirpate the bane of idleness” in Spanish convicts. Just the same need for it exists to-day in prison reform. Some new statistics published by Richard Vaux in 1882 confirm the conclusion that industrial education is of the very highest value in prison reform. They are compiled from the records of the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia. From 1850 to 1859, inclusive, 1,605 prisoners were committed to the prison. Two hundred and forty-three were illiterate, 1,115 could read and write, but 1,217 *were unapprenticed*. From 1860 to 1870, inclusive, the total number of commitments was 2,383 ; 410 were illiterate, 1,677 could read and write, but 1,950 *were unapprenticed*. This embracing minors averaging eighteen years in age as well as adults. From 1871 to 1881 979 minors were sentenced to the penitentiary, of whom 768 *were unapprenticed*. Illiteracy is not a cause of crime so much as idleness and lack of industrial education. These facts and the deductions are strengthened by the report of the Inspectors of Prisons for the Province of Ontario for 1880. During the six preceding years 3,859 prisoners were committed to the provincial prisons ; only fourteen per cent of them were illiterate ; 2,792 confessed they were habitual drunkards. But the possibly most significant industrial statistics are wanting. The small rate of illiteracy elicits the comments in the report that the figures do not bear out very fully the idea that ignorance and crime go hand in hand. It can scarcely be doubted that the lack of industrial knowledge and of steady habits of labor is one of the most powerful causes, if not the most powerful cause, of pauperism and crime everywhere. Some time ago the generalization of a wide compilation of official statistics proved that eighty per cent of imprisoned criminals had no trade when committed to prison.

PRISON MANAGEMENT A BUSINESS AFFAIR.

Whether the ultimate end of prison administration may be deemed the reformation of criminals incarcerated in them or deterring other men from the commission of crime by the exhibition of this condign punishment is in nowise essential ; present duty is to deal as best we can with the present problem. There are three thousand persons in the State prisons who are subject to the penalties of the law. The very first act to do is to support them. The State has the conceded

right to compel these convicts to maintain themselves ; they have done harm enough, have consumed or destroyed too much of their fellow citizens' substance. The self-maintenance of them requires that they shall be put to some productive labor. A prison is, therefore, a manufactory under the conduct of the State ; it must be managed in order to be self-supporting and successful, like other business enterprises. There must be organization, regularity, subordination, order and system as in the mills and the shops of a firm or corporation. Hence such discipline must be maintained as will achieve these results. The tendency in prison administration has been toward greater freedom from harsh restraints and severe physical punishments, the exercise of brute force, because that course has proved not effective, as has already been shown. Certainly the most liberal and humane policy is to be preferred when it works out the desired ends. Still the right and duty of the State to use any means necessary to meet these just demands are as imperative as they ever were should an occasion or exigency call for the employment of force or severity. To what degree restraints of force may be relaxed and convicts be allowed to be self-dependent and self-restrained must be determined by their own behavior. If they compel the use of force they cannot reasonably complain.

COMMUTATION FOR GOOD CONDUCT.

The working of the law which grants commutation of the term of sentence for good behavior is a feature of our criminal code and of prison administration of great value. It encourages the convict who is willing to do well, who has the disposition to reform, to put his disposition into acts. It appeals to the personal interest of the man, it substitutes self-interest for fear as a motive for behavior, it sets into healthful activity the better and higher qualities of manhood, it strengthens the will of the weak prisoner by making him self-dependent and self-restrained, as he is moved by the promised reward or payment for good conduct. Just as soon as the inward change is wrought the outward act becomes different and repressive, and restraining forces are not required as before. The result in the prison is an improved state of feeling among the inmates, and better discipline is maintained with less exertion and less friction.

PARDONS.

Against the beneficial effects of commutation of sentence there is an offset in the free use and sometimes abuse of the pardoning power. In one case the prisoner fairly earns and wins all he gets ; he pays for it. In the other case, release is a matter of favor, perhaps of political or social influence or of caprice. Release, fairly earned, satisfies the feeling of justice and does not conflict with discipline, but pardoning often is, so palpably, favoritism, that it leaves bad effects in the minds

of convicts in prisons, and is prejudicial to reformatory tendencies and to liberal and efficient discipline. When pardons can be obtained by mere influence, such exercise of the power is calculated to encourage the commission of crime, just as a lax or partial administration of justice in a community does. Pardon is a judicial act and should be controlled solely by judicial reasons and in a judicious way.

CAPABLE AND STABLE SERVICE IMPORTANT.

The conduct of a well-formed prison system to successful ends inevitably depends upon the staff of officials in charge. So important is this that some earnest prison reformers have recommended normal schools for training prison officers. While that does not seem to be required, it may be remarked that the staff officers in the Irish prisons are selected by rigorous examination under civil service rulers. It is quite clear that the service is so peculiar that only intelligent men of good character and habits, with manly feelings and a nature which is sympathetic, but not weak, and possessed of equanimity, resolution and decision of mind, are fitted to undertake it. It is also plain that the best and most profitable results will be obtained both in respect to the real interests of the *State* and of the convicts, by maintaining the stability of the official service in the prison staff, when capable, efficient and suitable men have been secured.

SING SING.

This prison shows for the year ending September 30, 1882, a surplus of earnings over expenditures of \$48,194.73, which is the best result financially yet obtained — the surplus for the year ending September 30, 1881, being \$42,126.94. The average number of convicts for the past year has been 1,534; the average for the previous year was 1,547. There has been expended for repairs upon the buildings, grounds, etc., during the year, \$12,000, and their condition is greatly improved. Two contracts expired during the year; one with J. J. Mahaney, laundry, for 125 men at sixty cents, was renewed December 1, 1881, with Mahaney & Stern, at same price. The other, with the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, for the labor of 300 men at fifty cents per day. It has been renewed for same number of men at sixty-two cents per day, which is the highest price paid for convict labor in any of our State prisons. Fifty-two convicts have been transferred from this prison, during the year, to the State prison at Dannemora. The increased cost of provisions is shown by the fact that the "rations" for year ending September 30, 1881, cost \$70,999.94, while for the last fiscal year they cost \$83,898.56, an increase at this one prison of \$12,898.62, or over \$1,000 per month.

The earnings for year ending September 30, 1881, were \$229,254.14, and for the year ending September 30, 1882, they were \$241,321.93, an increase of \$12,067.79.

The convicts in this prison are employed in the manufacture of stoves, boots and shoes, and in the laundry.

AUBURN.

This prison shows a deficiency for the year of \$2,692.27, the year previous the deficiency was \$5,123.22, showing a gain this year of \$2,430.95. The average number of convicts for the last year was 930, average number for the previous year 911. There has been received during the year from United States courts ninety prisoners. This prison with good management can be made self-sustaining; there are four hundred vacant cells, which would be filled if the prison had all the State prisoners from the judicial districts which commit to Auburn, and the expense for officers would not be increased, as the force now necessary to guard and manage the present number of prisoners would be sufficient. During the prolonged absence of the warden, on account of ill-health, the duties of that official were very satisfactorily performed by Lyman Congdon, M. D., as acting warden. The earnings of the prison for the past year have been \$120,234.16, and for the year previous they were \$113,658.63, an increase of \$6,575.53. The amount paid for salaries of officers for year ending September 30, 1881, was \$57,160.53, and for the year ending September 30, 1882, it was \$53,726.05, a reduction of \$3,434.48. The amount paid for rations in 1881 was \$34,138.68, and in 1882, it was \$44,507.12.

There has been expended on buildings and in repairing generally \$1,929.75, during the fiscal year, which has been charged against the earnings of the prison.

The necessity of replenishing the prison library is referred to in the report of the chaplain, and an appropriation for that object is recommended.

The convicts at this prison are employed as follows: Collar contract, 65; shoe contract, 100; hollow-ware contract, 200; hame contract, 100; axle contract, 265.

CLINTON.

The judicial districts from which by law felons are committed to Clinton State prison do not and will not sustain it, and were it not that convicts are transferred from Sing Sing, its population would rapidly decrease. The average number of convicts for the past year was 519. The average number the year previous was 540. The whole available force at this prison is employed in the manufacture of hats

at forty cents per day per man. The low price received and the larger number of officers required in proportion to number of prisoners on account of the exposed situation of the prison, and insecure inclosures make the average earnings and the *per capita* cost appear to a disadvantage when compared with the other prisons. While the physician's report shows seventeen deaths during the year, only three were men originally sentenced to Clinton prison; the large comparative death ratio comes from the fact that the practice has been when transfers are made from Sing Sing, in drafts, the weak and infirm were usually selected on account of the work at Clinton being much lighter, and also on account of the benefit to the prisoner's health, the pure air and water at Dannemora in most instances bringing a marked physical improvement. The result of this practice, however, is, that Clinton has a larger number of invalids than any other prison.

The deficiency for the year is \$39,244.88. The deficiency last year was \$36,470.92. The increased cost of provisions, more than covering the difference, is shown by the amounts paid for rations. In 1881 it was \$27,618.04, while the past year the amount paid was \$31,512.12.

STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.

The expenses of this institution during the past year were \$29,963, and the receipts for maintenance of unconvicted patients held by order of the courts and other sources were \$10,232.38. The number of patients treated was 164 (154 men and 10 women).

Many needed improvements have been made. Tile floors have been laid in the bath and water-closet rooms, and in the general office. The plumbing has been rearranged, and the sanitary conditions greatly improved. A new green-house has also been erected in front of east wing. The health of the patients has been remarkably good, but four deaths have occurred, and those were from diseases of necessarily fatal nature. The asylum report, which is transmitted herewith, is one of unusual interest, and the statistical tables are most exhaustive and valuable. In this report Superintendent Carlos F. MacDonald, M. D., in whose judgment I have the greatest confidence, calls attention to the need of occupation for the patients, and strongly recommends the purchase of a farm on which the labor of patients may be successfully and beneficially utilized.

STATE AGENT FOR DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

The report of the agent shows that during the past year he has conferred with one thousand and four convicts, and has assisted seven hundred and eighteen. The expenditures of the agency are limited

to the appropriation of five thousand dollars per annum, and the number requiring aid is so large that the financial assistance rendered is necessarily small in each individual case. But this help and the advice of the agent, together with his efforts in securing positions for the discharged men, goes far toward starting them on the road to an honest and industrious life.

For details of prison management, reference is made to the accompanying reports of the officials of each prison.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAAC V. BAKER, JR.,

Superintendent.

SING SING PRISON.

SING SING, *October 1, 1882.*

Hon. I. V. BAKER, Jr., *Superintendent of Prisons :*

SIR — I would respectfully submit the following report of all moneys received and expended, at Sing Sing Prison, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.

I also forward an inventory of all goods, materials and other property of the State, on hand at that date.

Agent and warden of Sing Sing prison in account, current, with the State of New York, for cash received and expended, for the use of said prison for the year ending September 30, 1882.

Dr.

To cash on hand October 1, 1881	\$3, 383 94
To treasurer's drafts for maintenance.....	189, 882 23
Received from all other sources.....	239, 931 97
Total	<u>\$433, 198 14</u>

Cr.

By total expenditures, maintenance.....	\$193, 127 20
By deposits to credit treasurer State of New York,	239, 931 92
By balance on hand September 30, 1882	138 92
Total	<u>\$433, 198 14</u>

Total expenditures for the support of Sing Sing prison during the year ending September 30, 1882,	\$193, 127 20
Total earnings for same period, convict labor, miscellaneous earnings, etc.....	241, 321 93
Showing for the fiscal year, a net profit of....	<u>\$48, 194 73</u>

From the cost of maintenance should be deducted, cost of cloth and trimmings for officers uniforms,	\$852 00
Leaving as total cost of maintenance.....	<u>192, 275 20</u>

Average number of men, 1534.

Cost per man, one year.....	\$125.342
Cost per man, one month.....	10.442
Cost per man, one day .....	.348

Prisoners received during the year, 743, classified as follows:

First time in States prison	515
Second time in States prison	112
Third time in States prison	42
Fourth time in States prison	18
Fifth time in States prison	2
Sixth time in States prison	2
Seventh time in States prison	1
Eighth time in States prison	1
Once in county prison	45
Twice in county prison	5

Seven hundred and thirty-five men were discharged during the fiscal year, only thirty-three of whom were re-committed.

The high price of meat, potatoes and flour during the entire year has made the cost of maintenance more than last year.

Twelve thousand dollars has been expended in repairs, water-closets have been put in nearly every shop; and the buildings and grounds are in much better condition than last year.

It is needless for me to make an extended report, as you will find full statements of all matters connected with the prison in the reports of the clerk, physician and chaplain.

All the departments of the prison are in good working order. The accounts are accurately kept by the clerk and all reports promptly made by him. The health of the prisoners is carefully looked after by the physician who is in constant attendance. The chaplain's duties are well performed; he takes charge of the entire correspondence of the convicts, in addition to his other duties.

I am much gratified in being able to state that the number re-committed is, each year, growing less, showing conclusively that the present prison management tends to the reformation of the inmates.

In conclusion I would say that the men are in good health, well fed and clothed, and not over-worked. In fact, as comfortable and contented as it is possible to make them, consistent with punishment for their crimes.

Yours respectfully,

A. A. BRUSH,

Agent and Warden.

CLERK'S REPORT.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

SING SING PRISON, CLERK'S OFFICE, }
SING SING, October 1, 1882. }

To Hon. ISAAC V. BAKER, Jr., *Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, N. Y.:*

SIR—I have the honor to submit herewith the following annual report of the department under my charge in Sing Sing prison, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.

Very respectfully,
A. L. BABCOCK, *Clerk.*

FINANCIAL.

A. A. Brush, agent and warden of Sing Sing State Prison, in account current with the State of New York, for cash received and expended for the use of said prison for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882:

Dr.

To cash on hand, October 1, 1881	\$3,383 94
To treasurer's drafts for maintenance.....	189,882 23
To received from all other sources.....	239,931 97

Total.....	<u>\$433,198 14</u>
------------	---------------------

Cr.

By expenditures for, viz.:

Salaries of officers, estimate No. 1.....	\$72,878 12
Rations, estimate No. 2	83,898 56
Stationery, estimate No. 4.....	1,134 47
Mileage and allowance, estimate No. 5.....	3,494 92
Convict deposit refunded, estimate No. 5.....	845 14
Furniture, estimate No. 6.....	1,435 10
Hospital, drugs and medicines, estimate No. 7.....	1,100 08
Clothing and bedding, estimate No. 8.....	14,048 12
Buildings and repairs, estimate No. 9.....	250 61
Fuel and lights, estimate No. 10.....	6,692 93
Hay and feed, estimate No. 11.....	1,225 05
Miscellaneous, estimate No. 12.....	6,124 10
Deposits to credit treasurer State of New York.....	239,931 97
Cash on hand, October 1, 1882.....	138 97

Total.....	<u>\$433,198 14</u>
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STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Westchester County, } ss.:

A. A. Brush, agent and warden, and A. L. Babcock, clerk, of Sing Sing prison, being duly sworn, say that the within account current is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

A. A. BRUSH,

Agent and Warden.

A. L. BABCOCK,

Clerk.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
this 10th day of *October*, 1882. }

H. C. WESTLAKE, *Notary Public.*

TABLE No. 1.

ABSTRACT of the total earnings and cash receipts, and the total cash expenditures, with the average number of all the convicts, per day, per month, at the Sing Sing Prison, from October 1, 1881, to September 30, 1882.

MONTHS.	Contract earnings.	Miscellaneous earnings.	Total earnings.	Deposits in banks.	Treasurer's drafts.	Salaries of officers.	Expenditures for ordinary support.	Expenditures for buildings, repairs, etc.	Total expenditures.	No. convicts on contract.	No. not on contract.	Total No. of convicts.
October.....	\$18,590 86	\$1,423 81	\$20,013 67	\$18,994 09	\$15,940 26	\$6,079 59	\$10,901 82	\$23 33	\$17,009 74	1,318	210	1,528
November....	17,110 16	1,429 31	18,539 47	20,020 17	16,845 60	6,138 08	9,380 53	15 10	15,533 71	1,314	212	1,526
December....	19,384 04	1,444 79	20,828 83	18,554 95	16,411 35	6,309 13	11,428 05	52 09	17,789 27	1,323	220	1,543
1882.												
January.....	19,895 72	1,913 93	20,709 65	21,197 97	17,914 57	6,118 94	11,508 88	57 10	17,654 92	1,343	225	1,568
February.....	17,838 26	1,831 18	19,669 44	18,562 09	16,064 08	6,138 79	10,066 23	54 06	17,146 83	1,349	223	1,572
March.....	19,415 70	831 41	20,247 11	18,372 30	16,814 58	6,110 73	11,096 27	28 51	17,235 41	1,389	226	1,615
April.....	18,648 62	1,280 41	19,929 03	20,696 21	18,720 76	6,243 64	9,262 45	11 90	15,517 99	1,317	224	1,541
May.....	19,776 26	1,629 76	21,306 02	20,178 38	16,235 14	6,128 68	10,154 67	11 79	16,295 14	1,293	228	1,521
June.....	18,914 22	1,697 10	20,611 32	21,463 36	16,007 97	6,023 15	10,559 09	9 76	16,992 00	1,276	234	1,513
July.....	18,103 88	1,501 24	19,604 82	20,415 46	15,999 46	6,942 42	9,034 57	10 50	14,987 49	1,275	229	1,505
August.....	19,420 02	1,330 01	20,750 03	19,433 69	15,404 85	5,835 25	8,903 48	10 78	14,749 61	1,267	228	1,495
September....	18,951 24	1,557 46	20,508 72	20,947 50	12,381 61	5,764 43	8,712 53	9 67	14,486 63	1,251	233	1,514
Totals.....	\$224,750 40	\$16,571 63	\$241,321 93	\$239,931 97	\$189,892 23	\$72,876 12	\$119,998 47	\$250 61	\$193,127 20	15,695	2,707	18,402

To final amount of "ordinary support" deduct "salaries of officers" and "expenditures for buildings and repairs" from "total expenditures."

TABLE No. 2.

Statement showing the earnings, expenditures and surplus for each month at Sing Sing prison, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882:

MONTHS.	No. of Convicts.	Earnings.	Expenditures.	Surplus.
1881.				
October.....	1,528	\$20,013 67	\$17,009 74	\$3,003 93
November.....	1,526	18,539 47	15,533 71	3,005 76
December.....	1,543	20,828 83	17,789 27	3,039 56
1882.				
January.....	1,568	20,709 65	17,664 92	3,044 73
February.....	1,577	18,273 16	15,265 29	3,007 87
March.....	1,571	20,247 11	17,235 51	3,011 60
April.....	1,541	19,929 13	15,517 99	4,411 14
May.....	1,521	21,306 02	16,295 14	5,010 88
June.....	1,513	20,611 32	16,592 00	4,019 32
July.....	1,505	19,604 82	14,987 49	4,617 33
August.....	1,495	20,750 03	14,749 51	6,000 52
September.....	1,514	20,508 72	14,486 63	6,022 09
Totals.....	.....	\$241,321 93	\$193,127 20	\$48,194 73
Average.....	1,543			.

TABLE No. 3.

Statement of expenditures by estimate, showing the expense per convict, per annum, per month, and per diem, in Sing Sing State Prison, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.

ESTIMATES.	Total amount of Expenditures.	Average per convict per annum.	Average per convict per month.	Average per convict per diem.
Salaries of officers, estimate No. 1.	\$72,878 12	\$47.50 $\frac{8}{10}$	\$3.95 $\frac{9}{10}$	13 $\frac{2}{10}$
Rations, estimate No. 2.	83,898 56	54.69 $\frac{3}{10}$	4.55 $\frac{7}{10}$	15 $\frac{2}{10}$
Stationery, estimate No. 4.	1,134 47	73 $\frac{9}{10}$	6 $\frac{2}{10}$	2 $\frac{2}{10}$
Mileage and allowance, estimate No. 5.	3,494 92	2.27 $\frac{8}{10}$	18 $\frac{1}{10}$	16 $\frac{1}{10}$
Convict deposit refunded, estimate No. 5.	845 14	55 $\frac{1}{10}$	4 $\frac{6}{10}$	1 $\frac{6}{10}$
Furniture, estimate No. 6.	1,435 10	93 $\frac{6}{10}$	7 $\frac{8}{10}$	1 $\frac{8}{10}$
Hospital drugs and medicines, estimate No. 7.	1,100 08	71 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 $\frac{1}{10}$	1 $\frac{1}{10}$
Clothing and bedding, estimate No. 8.	*14,048 12	8.60 $\frac{2}{10}$	71 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 $\frac{1}{10}$
Buildings and repairs, estimate No. 9.	250 61	16 $\frac{4}{10}$	1 $\frac{3}{10}$	1 $\frac{3}{10}$
Fuel and lights, estimate No. 10.	6,692 93	4.36 $\frac{3}{10}$	36 $\frac{1}{10}$	1 $\frac{1}{10}$
Hay and feed, estimate No. 11.	1,925 05	79 $\frac{9}{10}$	6 $\frac{6}{10}$	1 $\frac{6}{10}$
Miscellaneous, estimate No. 12.	6,124 10	3.99 $\frac{2}{10}$	33 $\frac{3}{10}$	1 $\frac{1}{10}$
Total expenditures.	\$193,127 20	\$125.34 $\frac{2}{10}$	\$10.44 $\frac{2}{10}$	34 $\frac{8}{10}$
Ordinary support.	119,998 47	77.67	6.47 $\frac{2}{10}$	21 $\frac{6}{10}$

* From estimate No. 8 and ordinary support is deducted \$832, cost of officers' uniforms.

GENERAL STATEMENT AND AVERAGES.

The daily average of convicts confined in the Sing Sing State prison, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882, has been..... 1,533 $\frac{5}{10}$

The total receipts for the support of Sing Sing prison, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882 (treasurers drafts)..... \$193,127 20

The total earnings of Sing Sing prison for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882..... 241,321 93

Showing an excess of earnings over receipts of \$48,194 73

The total earnings of the prison for the year. \$241,321 93

The average earnings per convict per annum.... 157 31 $\frac{5}{10}$

The average earnings per convict per month..... 13 11

The average earnings per convict per day..... 43 $\frac{7}{10}$

The average number of convicts on contract per diem,
1,308.

The total amount of contract earnings for the year. \$224,750 40

The average earnings per convict per annum..... 171 83

The average earnings per convict per month..... 14 32

The average earnings per convict per day..... 47 $\frac{7}{10}$

The total amount of expenditures for the year*... \$193,127 20

The average expenditures per convict per annum.. 125 34 $\frac{2}{10}$

The average expenditure per convict per month... 10 44 $\frac{8}{10}$

The average expenditure per convict per day..... 34 $\frac{8}{10}$

The total amount of expenditures for "Ordinary Support" for the year. (See abstract).*..... \$119,998 47

The average expenditures per convict per annum, for "Ordinary Support"..... 77 67

The average expenditures per convict per month, for "Ordinary Support"..... 6 47 $\frac{2}{10}$

The average expenditure per convict per day, for "Ordinary Support"..... 21 $\frac{6}{10}$

*From amount of total expenditures and expenditures for ordinary support, is deducted \$852, cost of officers' uniforms.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

	Amount of appropriation.	Amount expended.	Amount on hand.
Female prison, alterations..	\$2,472 31	\$1,085 72	\$1,386 59

Statement showing the existing contracts in Sing Sing prison, the number of convicts called for by each contract, the price per day, the time when they commenced and when they expire.

Name of Contract.	Name of Contractors.	No of Convicts.	Price per day.	Commenced.	Expire.
Stoves ..	Perry & Co.....	900	56 cts.	March 1, 1881	Feb. 28, 1887
Shoe....	Bay State Shoe and Leather Co.	300	62 cts.	April 1, 1882	Aug. 31, 1887
Laundry.	Mahaney & Stern.....	130	60 cts.	Dec. 1, 1881	Nov. 30, 1886

Statement showing the number of convicts received and discharged in each month at Sing Sing prison, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.

Month.	Received.	Discharged.	Excess received.	Excess discharged.
1881.				
October.....	63	51	12	.....
November	46	48	.....	2
December.....	79	51	28	.....
1882.				
January.....	74	51	23	.....
February.....	59	66	.....	7
March.....	68	68	.....	.....
April	70	110	.....	40
May.....	56	76	.....	20
June.....	50	53	.....	3
July.....	50	63	.....	13
August.....	50	44	6	.....
September.....	78	54	24	.....
Total.....	743	735	93	85

Statement showing the number of convicts in Sing Sing prison on the 30th day of September, 1881. Also number received, discharged, transferred and died during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.

Number of convicts in prison September 30, 1881.....	1, 518
Number of convicts received during the year.....	743

2, 261

Number of convicts discharged by commutation.....	651
Number of convicts discharged by expiration.....	1
Number of convicts discharged by habeas corpus.....	2
Number of convicts discharged by transfer to Clinton prison.....	52
Number of convicts discharged by transfer to Auburn prison.....	3
Number of convicts discharged by transfer to "Assylum for Insane Criminals.".....	11
Number of convicts died.....	14
Number of convicts escaped.....	1

735

Number of convicts remaining in prison September 30, 1882.	1, 526
--	--------

EMPLOYED AS FOLLOWS:

Number of convicts employed on stove contract.....	869
Number of convicts employed on shoe contract	293
Number of convicts employed on laundry contract.....	125
Number of convicts employed on State labor and waiters...	231
Number of convicts sick in hospital.....	8

Total number in prison September 30, 1882.....	1, 526
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PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

HOSPITAL, SING SING PRISON, }
October 1, 1882. }

HON. ISAAC V. BAKER, Jr.,

Superintendent of State Prisons:

SIR — I have the honor to transmit to you my annual report for the current year:

The daily average number in prison has been.....	1, 534
Drafted to Clinton prison.....	52
Transferred to insane asylum at Auburn.....	11
Died in hospital.....	12
Assassinated.....	2

The physical condition of the convicts during the year has been above the average of former years, and the reduced death rate is a matter of much gratification.

These results have not been reached through any *single* channel, but are the outgrowth of a combination of co-operating agencies.

Perhaps there is no prison in this country where the food supplied to convicts is so abundant and of such good quality.

Again the discipline of this prison is of the first order, and is maintained by a humane and judicious fairness and firmness on the part of the chief officers, which is worthy of the highest commendation.

Without these important auxiliaries the physician in charge would find his incessant labors greatly embarrassed.

Allow me, in closing, to express to you my obligations for the uniform kindness and courtesy shown me since you entered upon the duties of superintendent.

I have the honor to remain,

Yours, very truly,

H. BARBER, M. D.,

Prison Physician.

TABLE NO. 1.

EXHIBITS the number of applications, treated, not treated and excused from labor, from each shop, during the year ending September 30, 1889.

MONTHS.	No. in prison on first of month.	STOVE.				SHOE.				LAUNDRY.			
		Number of appli- cations.	Number treated.	Number not treated.	Number of tick- ets (excused).	Number of appli- cations.	Number treated.	Number not treated.	Number tickets.	Number of appli- cations.	Number treated.	Number not treated.	Number tickets.
1881.													
October.....	1,518	1,819	1,247	72	168	566	523	43	28	228	188	40	79
November.....	1,530	1,053	987	66	193	434	390	44	88	213	184	29	67
December.....	1,528	1,239	1,161	78	198	554	498	56	67	208	182	26	78
1882.													
January.....	1,556	1,417	1,319	98	290	590	536	54	44	280	209	21	104
February.....	1,579	1,349	1,274	75	246	493	456	87	83	165	149	16	50
March.....	1,572	1,597	1,542	55	327	542	517	25	69	289	228	11	61
April.....	1,572	1,639	1,595	44	294	581	568	13	65	192	187	5	53
May.....	1,582	2,026	1,967	39	380	677	654	23	82	283	225	8	50
June.....	1,512	1,977	1,929	48	307	586	567	19	69	198	188	10	17
July.....	1,509	1,544	1,506	38	288	418	407	11	42	197	183	14	27
August.....	1,496	1,697	1,636	61	300	321	515	6	88	217	201	16	37
September.....	1,502	1,431	1,396	35	201	438	423	10	22	214	202	13	35
Total.....	.....	18,288	17,379	709	3,087	6,395	6,054	341	597	2,534	2,326	203	658

TABLE No. 2.
EXHIBITS in hospital record for the year ending September 30, 1882.

MONTHS.	Number in prison first of month.	Number received each month.	Number discharged each month.	Number in prison last of month.	Number in hospital first of each month.	Admitted to hos- pital each month.	Discharged from hospital each month.	Number of deaths.	Transferred to the insane asylum.	Number in hos- pital last of month.
1881.										
October.....	1,518	63	51	1,530	5	4	8	1	1	1
November.....	1,530	46	48	1,528	1	3	1	1	1	3
December.....	1,528	79	51	1,556	3	4	4	1	1	3
1882.										
January.....	1,556	74	51	1,579	3	6	6	3	1	4
February.....	1,579	59	66	1,572	4	7	5	1	1	6
March.....	1,572	68	68	1,572	6	10	7	1	4	9
April.....	1,572	70	110	1,582	9	6	7	1	1	8
May.....	1,582	56	76	1,512	8	12	8	2	1	12
June.....	1,512	50	53	1,509	12	4	10	3	2	6
July.....	1,509	50	63	1,496	6	10	10	1	3	6
August.....	1,496	50	44	1,502	6	6	6	1	1	6
September.....	1,502	78	54	1,526	6	7	5	1	1	8

TABLE No. 3.
EXHIBITS the number of deaths during the year.

NAME.	Age.	Color.	Nativity.	Previous health.	Previous habits.	When sentenced.	Sentence.	Crime.	How employed.	Disease.	Date of death.
William Anderson.....	28	B.	Maine.....	Fair..	Temp..	Dec. 15, 1879.	3 0	Burglary 3d	Shoe..	Pul. hemorrhage	Nov. 4, 1881.
James Robinson.....	23	W.	New York.....	Fair..	Mod....	Oct. 9, 1879....	3 6	Grand larceny....	State..	Phthisis.....	Jan. 1, 1882.
William Thompson.....	23	W.	New York.....	Good.	Intemp.	Dec. 7, 1871....	20	Robbery 1st.....	State..	Typhoid pneumonia.....	Jan. 15, 1882.
John Moore.....	43	W.	New York.....	Fair..	Mod....	Mar. 8, 1880....	2 6	Burglary 3d.....	State..	Hepatitis.....	Jan. 25, 1882.
Edward Harold.....	20	W.	New York.....	Good.	Mod....	May 23, 1879....	5 0	P. L. fr. person..	State..	Phthisis.....	Apr. 11, '82.
John McMahon.....	21	W.	New York.....	Fair..	Mod....	Dec. 3, 1880....	2 6	Manslaughter 3d..	State..	Phthisis.....	May 21, 1882.
James Dolan.....	41	W.	New York.....	Good.	Mod....	July 7, 1880....	7 6	G. L. fr. person..	Shoe..	Fatty degeneration of heart..	May 24, 1882.
William McNally.....	44	W.	Ireland.....	Good.	Mod....	Feb. 14, 1881....	3 0	Grand larceny....	State..	Billious colic.....	June 16, '82.
John Dolan.....	19	W.	Chicago.....	Good.	Temp..	Mar. 28, 1881....	2 6	Burglary 3d.....	State..	Hepatitis.....	June 18, '82.
Charles Cunningham..	22	W.	New York.....	Good.	Mod....	Dec. 17, 1880....	2 6	Burglary 3d.....	State..	Phthisis.....	June 19, '82.
John Sullivan.....	23	W.	England.....	Poor..	Mod....	May 22, 1879....	4 6	Burglary 3d.....	State..	Brain fever.....	July 19, '82.
Thomas Bannan.....	18	W.	New York.....	Good.	Mod....	June 23, 1880....	3 0	Grand larceny....	State..	Scrofulosis.....	Sept. 7, '82.

TABLE NO. 4.
EXHIBITS the number of out hospital casualties.

NAME.	Age.	Color.	Nativity.	Previous health.	Previous habits.	When sentenced.	Sentence.	Crime.	How employed in prison.	Disease.	Date of death.
Charles Williams....	28	B.	Virginia...	Good..	Mod	June 23, 1881...	5 0..	Assault to injure.	State..	Stabbed in neck.	Dec. 9, 1881.
Daniel Cash	32	W.	New York..	Good..	Intemp..	June 12, 1878..	6 0..	Burglary, 1st	State..	Stabbed in neck..	Dec. 31, 1881.

TABLE No. 5.

EXHIBITS the number of convicts transferred to the insane asylum for the year ending September 30, 1882.

NAME.	Color.	Age.	Previous health.	Previous habits.	How employed in prison.	Nativity.	Crime.	Sentence.	When sentenced.	Received in prison.	Date of transfer.
Rob. De Veave, <i>alias</i>	W.	40	Fair...	Temp...	Shoe...	America...	Burglary, 3d...	5 0	Sept. 21, 1881...	Sept. 22, 1881...	Dec. 5, 1881.
John De Groff...	W.	30	Good...	Mod...	State...	New York...	Bigamy...	1 0	Nov. 14, 1881...	Nov. 16, 1881...	Mar. 23, 1882.
John A. Fortscher...	W.	20	Fair...	Mod...	State...	New York...	Burglary, 3d...	3 6	Nov. 4, 1880...	Nov. 5, 1880...	Mar. 23, 1882.
Thomas Coles...	B.	23	Good...	Mod...	Shoe...	New York...	Grand larceny...	2 6	Oct. 6, 1880...	Oct. 7, 1880...	Mar. 23, 1882.
William W. Elliott...	B.	31	Good...	Mod...	State...	New York...	Fel. Ass't injure.	5 0	Nov. 26, 1880...	Nov. 29, 1880...	Mar. 23, 1882.
Charles Kochler...	B.	26	Good...	Intemp...	Store...	Georgia...	Assault to harm...	4 0	July 14, 1880...	July 15, 1880...	May 20, 1882.
Robert Baker...	W.	39	Good...	Mod...	Store...	New York...	Burglary, 3d...	1 0	Nov. 21, 1881...	Nov. 22, 1881...	June 19, 1882.
George Robinson...	W.	41	Good...	Mod...	State...	Germany...	Grand larceny...	4 0	Feb. 21, 1880...	Feb. 22, 1880...	June 19, 1882.
John Fritz...	W.	25	Good...	Mod...	State...	England...	Grand larceny...	5 0	Mar. 23, 1882...	Mar. 24, 1882...	July 7, 1882.
James T. Fuller...	W.	38	Good...	Intemp...	State...	Louisiana...	Burglary, 3d...	4 0	Sept. 29, 1881...	Sept. 30, 1881...	July 7, 1882.
James Wilson...	W.	19	Good...	Mod...	L'dry...	New York...	Rape.....	20 0	Feb. 25, 1880...	Feb. 26, 1880...	July 31, 1882.
Patrick Dugan.....	W.	19	Good...	Mod...	L'dry...	New York...	Rape.....	20 0	Feb. 25, 1880...	Feb. 26, 1880...	July 31, 1882.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *Westchester county*, ss.:

I, Hiram Barber, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the foregoing report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
this 10th day of October, 1882.

H. BABBER, M. D.,
Prison Physician.

A. L. BABCOCK, *Clerk.*

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

HON. I. V. BAKER, JR., *Superintendent of State Prisons*:

DEAR SIR — I have the honor to submit my report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.

I am pleased to say that there have been improvements as well as encouragements in my department of work.

Many men have, during the year, confided to me that new and better resolutions have been formed within their hearts.

While it is true that contact with the temptations which have led them astray, furnishes the only certain test of the sincerity and strength of these resolutions, yet the fact that they are formed indicates the presence of better influences and gives hope for the future. I have followed carefully the life of some such, who have been discharged, and am gratified to see them walking in the ways of integrity and sobriety, promising thus to regain their manhood.

Our chapel services continue to be of great interest to me, and there have appeared no signs in the large and necessarily promiscuous congregation, that there is a want of interest on their part. My personal contact with the men has been uniformly pleasant and, I trust, of benefit to them. The chapel received, during the summer, much needed repairs, and now presents a clean and attractive appearance.

We have an unusually large number of illiterate prisoners, nearly double the number of last year, and I recommend that the establishment of a night school be authorized for the coming winter, that these men may receive at least the rudiments of an education.

Our library is in fair condition and is very largely used.

Our department of correspondence ranks, perhaps, first in interest to the 1,526 men confined here, and under the new arrangements of writing days, is very satisfactory to all concerned. The average of letters sent out monthly is 1,207. The average of letters sent in monthly is 2,160. We also receive and deliver to the men of papers, magazines, etc., a monthly average of 2,000.

My intercourse during the year with the warden and other officers has been as usual most pleasant and satisfactory.

The usual statistical report is hereto appended.

With congratulations upon your abundant success in your important and responsible position,

I am very truly yours,

SILAS W. EDGERTON,

Chaplain.

SING SING, *October 1, 1882.*

[Assem. Doc. No. 12.]

*STATISTICAL TABLES accompanying Chaplain's Report for
the year ending September 30, 1882.*

TABLE No. 1.

Total number of convicts September 30, 1882.....	1,526
White	1,419
Colored	107
	<hr/> 1,526

TABLE No. 2.

Counties where convicted.

Clinton	5	Queens.....	30
Dutchess.....	15	Rensselaer.....	2
Kings.....	9	Richmond.....	4
Montgomery.....	1	Rockland	8
New York.....	1,377	Suffolk.....	11
Orange	16	Ulster.....	2
Putnam	2	Westchester.....	44
			<hr/> 1,526

TABLE No. 3.

Exhibit of crime against the person.

Assault to harm.....	114	Concealed weapons.....	1
Assault to kill.....	38	Incest	2
Assault to ravish.....	7	Manslaughter.. ..	38
Abortion.....	1	Murder.	39
Abandonment.....	1	Rape and attempts.....	18
Abduction for purposes of prostitution.....	2	Seduction	1
Attempt to poison.....	1	Unlawful marriage.....	1
Bigamy.....	8		
Crime against nature.....	6	Total.....	278

Against property.

Arson.....	13	Grand larceny and attempts	365
Burglary and attempts....	473	Larceny from the person and attempts.....	211
Buggery.....	2	Receiving stolen goods....	36
Embezzlement.....	7		
False pretenses.....	22	Total	1,147
Forgery.....	29		

Against person and property.

Perjury	7	Robbery and attempts....	94
Total.....			<hr/> 101

Recapitulation.

Against the person.....	278
Against property.....	1, 147
Against person and property.....	191
Total.....	<u>1, 526</u>

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing terms of sentence..

Less than two years.....	214
Two years and less than three.....	419
Three years and less than four.....	241
Four years and less than five.....	157
Five years and less than seven and a half.....	265
Seven and a half years and less than ten.....	41
Ten years and less than fifteen.....	79
Fifteen years and less than twenty.....	39
Twenty years and less than life.....	24
Life.....	47
Total.....	<u>1, 526</u>

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing previous occupation.

Actors.....	1	Brass finishers.....	5
Agents.....	4	Brakemen.....	5
Artificial flower-makers... ..	3	Base-ball player.....	1
Artists.....	1	Broom maker.....	1
Brokers.....	2	Clerks.....	43
Book-keepers.....	28	Cooks.....	31
Box makers.....	9	Confectioners.....	3
Brush makers.....	7	Carpenters.....	32
Barbers.....	28	Chainmaker.....	1
Bar tenders.....	32	Chemist.....	1
Boatmen.....	14	Carriage makers.....	1
Bakers.....	21	Coopers.....	10
Brick-layers.....	16	Clothiers.....	1
Butchers.....	35	Carpet cleaner.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	18	Canvassers.....	5
Bottlers.....	2	Cigar-makers.....	16
Boiler makers.....	5	Caulkers.....	1
Bag makers.....	2	Chimney-sweeps.....	2
Boat builders.....	2	Compositors.....	6
Boot-blacks.....	9	Correspondents.....	1
Book binders.....	1	Cork-cutters.....	1
Brass turners.....	2	Cap-makers.....	1
Bird-cage maker.....	1	Cabinet-makers.....	6

TABLE No. 5 -- *Continued.*

Cutlers.....	2	Millers.....	2
Chair-makers.....	3	Masons.....	5
Drivers.....	83	Marble-cutters.....	1
Dock-builders.....	1	Mattress-makers.....	1
Druggists.....	2	Messengers.....	12
Engineers.....	9	Miners.....	2
Expressmen.....	5	Milkmen.....	1
Farmers.....	30	None.....	19
Frame-maker.....	1	News-dealers.....	7
Furriers.....	2	Oystermen.....	9
Fisherman.....	1	Organ-grinders.....	2
Firemen.....	14	Office-boys.....	3
File-makers.....	2	Oilers.....	1
Finishers.....	1	Operators.....	6
Gardeners.....	4	Painters.....	41
Gilders.....	1	Potters.....	1
Gas-fitters.....	8	Plumbers.....	16
Gamblers.....	1	Peddlers.....	28
Glass-cutters.....	3	Piano-makers.....	1
Gold-beaters.....	1	Printers.....	65
Galvanizers.....	1	Physicians.....	2
Glass-blowers.....	1	Porters.....	7
Grocers.....	3	Paper-stainers.....	2
Hotel-keepers.....	3	Policemen.....	2
Hostlers.....	16	Polishers.....	2
Hatters.....	7	Plasterers.....	3
Horse-dealers.....	1	Paper-hangers.....	1
Ice-men.....	5	Paper-folders.....	5
Ivory-workers.....	1	Pipe-makers.....	1
Iron-rollers.....	1	Pilots.....	2
Jewellers.....	7	Quarrymen.....	1
Jockeys.....	1	Rubber-workers.....	2
Japanners.....	2	Roofers.....	7
Junk-men.....	4	Sailors.....	29
Janitors.....	2	Stone-cutters.....	24
Laborers.....	203	Soap-makers.....	1
Longshoremen.....	14	Seamen.....	12
Lathers.....	2	Speculators.....	3
Leather-cutters.....	1	Steam-fitters.....	5
Liquor-dealers.....	1	Salesmen.....	11
Laundrymen.....	5	Shoemakers.....	36
Lamp-lighters.....	2	Stone-sawyers.....	1
Lithographers.....	2	Silver-platers.....	1
Merchants.....	8	Spring-makers.....	1
Machinists.....	16	Stewards.....	4
Moulders.....	19	Sail-makers.....	3
Manufacturers.....	2	Spinners.....	1

TABLE No. 5 — *Continued.*

Saddlers	3	Toy-makers	1
Shoe-fitters	3	Type-founders	1
Shoe-cutters	3	Teachers	2
Shirt-makers	2	Umbrella-makers	6
Steel-cutters	1	Upholsterers	1
Saloon-keepers	5	Varnishers	10
Tinsmiths	22	Venders	2
Tailors	28	Waiters	75
Teamsters	4	Watch-makers	1
Tobacco-dealers	3	Wood-choppers	1
Tobacco-strippers	8	Weavers	6
Torpedo-makers	1	Wire-workers	2
Truck-makers	1	Wheelwrights	2
Tanners	1	White-washers	4
Turners	1	Wood carvers	2
Thieves	10		
			<hr/> 1,526 <hr/>

TABLE No. 6.

Ages when convicted.

Fifteen years and less than twenty	276
Twenty years and less than twenty-five	545
Twenty-five years and less than thirty	286
Thirty year and less than thirty-five	156
Thirty-five years and less than forty	111
Forty years and less than forty-five	72
Forty-five years and less than fifty	41
Fifty years and less than sixty	31
Sixty years and less than seventy	8
	<hr/> 1,526 <hr/>

TABLE No. 7.

Showing their nativity — Natives.

Connecticut	16	Maryland	12
California	3	Michigan	3
District of Columbia	9	New York	906
Delaware	2	New Jersey	24
Florida	1	North Carolina	6
Georgia	11	New Hampshire	1
Indiana	1	Ohio	12
Illinois	3	Pennsylvania	38
Kentucky	2	Rhode Island	4
Louisiana	6	South Carolina	1
Maine	3	Virginia	22
Massachusetts	33	Vermont	3
Missouri	2		
			<hr/> 1,124 <hr/>

TABLE No. 7 — *Continued.**Foreigners.*

Austria.....	2	Italy.....	19
Australia.....	1	Ireland.....	144
Brazil.....	1	Nova Scotia.....	3
Bermuda.....	1	Normandy.....	1
Canada.....	16	Portugal.....	1
China.....	1	Poland.....	1
Cuba.....	2	Russia.....	4
Denmark.....	3	Sweden.....	8
England.....	56	Spain.....	4
East Indies.....	1	Scotland.....	12
France.....	6	Switzerland.....	8
Germany.....	95	New Mexico.....	1
Greece.....	4	West Indies.....	4
Hungary.....	2		
			<hr/> 401
Unknown.....			<hr/> <hr/> 1

Recapitulation.

Native.....	1,124
Foreigners.....	401
Unknown.....	1
	<hr/> 1,526
	<hr/> <hr/>

TABLE No. 8.

Showing their education.

Read and write.....	1,385
Read only.....	55
No education.....	86
	<hr/> 1,526
	<hr/> <hr/>

TABLE No. 9.

Habits of life.

Use liquors.....	1,442
Do not use liquors.....	83
Use opium.....	1
	<hr/> 1,526
	<hr/> <hr/>

TABLE No. 9 — *Continued.*

Use tobacco.....	1,473
Do not use tobacco	53
	<hr/>
	1,526
	<hr/>

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
County of Westchester, } ss. :

I, Silas W. Edgerton, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the foregoing report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SILAS W. EDGERTON,

Chaplain.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, }
 this 10th day of October, 1882. }

A. L. BABCOCK, *Clerk.*

AUBURN PRISON.

AUBURN PRISON, }
October 2, 1882. }

HON. ISAAC V. BAKER, Jr., *Superintendent of State Prisons*:

SIR—I respectfully submit this, the annual report of Auburn State Prison, as by law required, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882:

GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Dr.

To cash on hand October 1, 1881.....	\$881 00
To treasurer's drafts for maintenance.....	123, 126 26
To cash from contract labor and all other sources....	119, 102 76
	<hr/>
	\$243, 110 02
	<hr/> <hr/>

Cr.

By total expenditures for maintenance and repairs..	\$122, 926 43
By deposits to credit of Treasurer State of New York,	119, 102 76
By balance on hand September 30, 1882	1, 080 83
	<hr/>
	\$243, 110 02
	<hr/> <hr/>

For a detailed statement of the finances I refer you to the clerk's report herewith transmitted, from which are taken the following statements.

Total expenditures for support, including repairs and convict's deposits refunded	\$122, 926 43
Total of contract and miscellaneous earnings and convicts' deposits.....	120, 234 16
	<hr/>
Deficiency for the year.....	\$2, 692 27
	<hr/> <hr/>
The daily average number of convicts.....	930
	<hr/> <hr/>

Total expenditure for maintenance, repairs and convict's deposits refunded	\$122, 926 43
Average per convict per annum	132 18
Average per convict per diem	36 ² / ₁₀
<hr/>	
Total expenditures for ordinary support (see Abstract)	\$64, 296 96
Average per convict per annum	69 14
Average per convict per diem	18 ⁹ / ₁₀
<hr/>	
Total earnings, as above	\$120, 234 16
Average per convict per annum	129 28 ⁴ / ₁₀
Average per convict per diem	35 ⁴ / ₁₀
<hr/>	
The average number on contract per diem	769
Contract earnings for the year	\$117, 946 40
Average per convict per annum	153 37 ⁹ / ₁₀
Average per convict per diem (313 days)	49

In the annexed statements and tables will be found a full account of the workings of the prison.

The accompanying report of the yard-master and engineer is full as to repairs and changes and general condition of the State property.

Probably in no preceding year have the convicts been blessed with a greater degree of health than during the last year. The government of them has not been marked with any unusual difficulty, but, on the contrary, may be said to have been, speaking comparatively, fairly easy.

The one thing most needed is a few solitary cells. Humanity and justice alike demand them.

The official workings of the prison have been harmonious, and, for the most part, the officers have been efficient.

Respectfully submitted,

LYMAN CONGDON,

Acting Agent and Warden.

CLERK'S REPORT.

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

CLERK'S OFFICE, AUBURN PRISON, }
October 2, 1882. }

Hon. ISAAC V. BAKER, Jr.,
Superintendent of State Prisons.

SIR — I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual statement, tables, etc., exhibiting the transactions of my department during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.

Very respectfully yours,
T. H. DAVIS,
Clerk.

Frank L. Jones, agent and warden of the Auburn State Prison, in account current with the State of New York, for cash received and expended for the general supplies of said prison during the year ending, September, 30, 1882.

1881.	DR.
Oct. 1. To balance on hand.....	\$881 00
1882	
Sept. 30. To treasurer's drafts.....	123,126 26
Sept. 30. To convict labor.....	116,815 00
Sept. 30. To convicts' deposits.....	1,395 04
Sept. 30. To miscellaneous earnings.....	892 72
	<hr/>
	\$243,110 02

1882.	CR.
Sept. 30. By expenditures for salaries of officers.....	\$53,726 05
Sept. 30. By expenditures for rations.....	44,507 12
Sept. 30. By expenditures for stock and materials...	727 67
Sept. 30. By expenditures for printing and stationery	345 11
Sept. 30. By expenditures for convicts traveling ex- penses.....	2,830 67

1882.	CR.
Sept. 30. By expenditures for convicts deposits re-funded.....	2,973 67
Sept. 30. By expenditures for furniture.....	180 23
Sept. 30. By expenditures for hospital.....	440 37
Sept. 30. By expenditures for clothing and bedding.	7,770 38
Sept. 30. By expenditures for building and repairs...	1,929 75
Sept. 30. By expenditures for firewood, oil, gas, etc.	1,766 34
Sept. 30. By expenditures for hay, grain, etc.....	243 83
Sept. 30. By expenditures for miscellaneous.....	5,485 04
Sept. 30. Deposits on First National Bank.....	59,780 94
Sept. 30. Deposits on National Exchange.....	59,321 82
Sept. 30. Balance on hand.....	1,080 83
	<hr/>
	<u>\$243,110 02</u>

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Cayuga County, } ss.

Lyman Congdon, acting agent and warden, and Thomas H. Davis, clerk of the Auburn State Prison, being sworn, say that the within account current is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

LYMAN CONGDON,
Acting agent and warden.
 T. H. DAVIS,
Clerk.

Subscribed and sworn this 20th day }
 of October 1882, before me, }

JOHN S. BROWN,

Notary Public in and for Cayuga county, N. Y.

ABSTRACT of the total earnings and cash receipts, and the total cash expenditures, with the average number of convicts per day and per month at the Auburn prison from October 1, 1881, to September 30, 1882.

MONTHS.	Contract earn- ings.	Miscellaneous earnings.	Convicts deposits.	Total earnings.	Deposits in banks.	Treasurer's drafts.	Salaries of officers.	*Expenditures for ordinary support.	Expenditures for building and repairs.	Convicts depos- its refunded.	Total expendi- tures.	No. of convicts on contract.	No. not on con- tract.	No. at close of month.	Monthly aver- age.
1881.															
October...	\$9,126 00	\$64 07	\$53 07	\$9,243 14	\$8,397 04	\$11,638 51	\$4,644 29	\$4,831 67	\$212 24	\$74 52	\$11,762 72	743	169	912	900
November...	8,830 75	94 14	1 00	8,925 89	9,223 14	13,192 56	4,449 17	7,243 78	62 88	92 51	11,847 34	738	162	901	908
December..	9,594 25	52 56	183 03	9,829 84	9,096 34	9,184 40	4,432 77	4,814 93	211 19	87 13	9,546 02	750	164	914	908
1882.															
January...	9,523 35	34 55	104 89	9,661 82	9,733 72	11,399 15	4,403 61	5,891 36	340 14	1,240 34	11,365 45	760	149	909	912
February...	9,093 30	73 23	84 04	9,171 46	9,630 51	8,389 15	4,424 22	4,242 97	290 18	64 86	8,932 23	781	164	945	924
March.....	10,670 55	42 75	230 84	11,004 14	9,396 89	9,409 19	4,424 81	4,563 01	221 95	142 56	9,352 33	804	168	972	960
April.....	10,004 15	35 35	1 77	10,082 27	10,758 67	9,575 80	4,553 53	5,348 63	232 57	27 16	10,211 89	789	170	959	966
May.....	10,598 10	51 88	24 65	10,674 63	10,780 68	11,650 98	4,511 16	6,341 43	155 59	555 03	11,546 21	777	173	950	954
June.....	10,246 95	59 37	863 67	10,669 99	11,021 14	9,901 47	4,504 72	4,273 22	96 84	189 86	9,084 64	794	161	935	949
July.....	9,893 55	183 61	57 24	10,124 40	10,437 80	9,686 57	4,432 08	5,342 46	43 84	107 48	9,925 86	773	162	912	945
August.....	10,492 55	56 87	7 10	10,556 52	9,947 52	9,422 37	4,545 58	5,305 68	77 17	137 01	10,068 44	759	153	912	928
September..	9,381 90	94 32	271 84	10,243 06	10,353 71	9,675 68	4,400 11	4,610 82	25 16	252 21	9,298 30	759	153	912	909
Total.....	\$117,946 40	\$892 72	\$1,395 04	\$120,234 16	\$119,102 76	\$123,126 26	\$53,726 05	\$64,298 96	\$1,929 75	\$2,973 67	\$123,926 43	9,223	....	....	11,182
Average												769			

* "Ordinary support" is found by deducting from "total expenditures" the totals of "salaries of officers," "expenditures for building and repairs" and "convicts deposits refunded."

STATEMENT "A."

Of expenditures per estimates, showing the expenses per convict per annum and per diem for the year ending September 30, 1882. Average number of convicts, 930.

ESTIMATES.	Total amount of expenditure.	Average per convict per annum.	Average per convict per diem.
			Cents.
Salaries of officers	\$53,726 05	\$57 77	15 8-10
Rations	44,507 12	47 86	13 1-10
Stock and materials	727 67	78	2-10
Printing and stationery	345 11	37	1-10
Convicts' traveling expenses...	2,830 67	3 04	8-10
Convicts' deposits refunded...	2,973 67	3 20	9-10
Furniture	180 23	20	1-10
Hospital	440 37	47	1-10
Clothing and bedding	7,770 58	8 36	2 3-10
Building and repairs	1,929 75	2 07	6-10
Fire wood, oil, gas, etc.	1,766 34	1 90	5-10
Hay, grain, etc.	243 83	26	1-10
Miscellaneous	5,485 04	5 90	1 6-10
Total expenditures	\$122,926 43	\$132 18	36 2-10
Expenditures for ordinary support	\$64,296 96	\$69 14	18 9-10

STATEMENT "B."

Showing the existing contracts in Auburn prison, number of convicts called for by each contract, the price per day, the time when they commenced and when they expire.

NAME OF CONTRACT.	NAME OF CONTRACTORS.	Number of convicts.	Price per day. Cents.	Commenced.	Expires.
Collar contract.....	Auburn Collar Co.....	65	50	May 1, 1878	April 30, 1883
Shoe contract.....	Dunn, Barber & Co.....	100	60	January 5, 1882	January 4, 1887
Hollow-ware contract....	Foxell, Jones & Co.....	200	50	Dec'ber 13, 1879	Dec'ber 31, 1884
Hame contract.....	Hayden & Smith	100	50	October 1, 1880	Sept'ber 30, 1885
Axle Contract.....	Sheldon & Co	225 40	50 60	Dec'ber 10, 1879	Feb'ary 28, 1885

NOTE.—Sixty cents per day is paid for convict labor employed in excess of contract number.

STATEMENT "C."

Showing the number of convicts in Auburn prison on the 30th day of September 1882, including the number received, discharged, died and transferred during the year ending September 30, 1882.

	State.	U. S.	Totals.
Number in prison September 30, 1881.....	826	77	903
Received from Auburn prison district.....	210	...	210
Received from Asylum for Insane Criminals.	8	1	9
Received from Elmira Reformatory.....	20	...	20
Received from Sing Sing prison.....	3	...	3
Received from United States courts.....	...	90	90
Recaptured (Michael Hurley).....	1	...	1
			1, 236
Discharged by commutation for good conduct	237	27	264
Discharged by commutation (special).....	2	...	2
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	2	6	8
Discharged by pardon.....	...	6	6
Died.....	15	5	20
Transferred to Asylum for Insane Criminals.	8	1	9
Transferred to Clinton prison.....	6	...	6
Transferred to Sing Sing prison.....	6	...	6
Escaped.....	3	...	3
			324
Number remaining in prison September 30, 1882.....	789	123	912

STATEMENT "D."

Exhibiting the number of convicts received and discharged each month during the year ending September 30, 1882.

Month.	Rec'd.	Disch.	Excess rec'd.	Excess disch'd.
1881.				
October.....	39	30	9	....
November.....	23	34	....	11
December.....	33	20	13	....
1882.				
January.....	26	31	....	5
February.....	51	15	36	....
March.....	49	22	27	....
April.....	22	35	....	13
May.....	24	33	....	9
June.....	32	27	5	....
July.....	5	25	....	20
August.....	11	34	....	23
September.....	18	18	....	....
Total.....	333	324	90	81

STATEMENT "E."

Giving a summary of convicts in Auburn prison September 30, 1882, exhibiting the number employed on contract, State labor, sick in hospital and infirm, locked, etc., and the total number in prison on that day.

Number of convicts employed on contract labor.....	746
Number of convicts employed on State labor.....	147
Number of convicts sick in hospital and infirm.....	11
Number of convicts locked and under punishment.....	8

Total number in prison September 30, 1882.....	912
--	-----

[Assem. Doc. No.12.]

7

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

HOSPITAL AUBURN PRISON, {
October 1, 1882. }

HON. ISAAC V. BAKER, Jr., *Superintendent of State Prisons* :

SIR — The annual report of the medical and sanitary department of the Auburn Prison for the year ending September 30, 1882, is herewith respectfully submitted :

The whole number of convicts in prison September 30, 1881,	903
The whole number of convicts received from the asylum .	9
The whole number of convicts received by transfer	23
Total number of convicts received during the year	333
The number of convicts sent to the asylum	9
The number of convicts died	20
The daily average number of convicts for the year	930
The number of convicts in good health when received	302
The number of convicts more or less disabled	32
The number of convicts capable of full day's labor	756
The number of convicts in prison more or less disabled . .	156
The number of convicts received in the hospital	297
The daily average number of convicts in hospital	10
The whole number of applications for treatment	12,285
The whole number of prescriptions	11,492
The whole number of days labor performed	227,548½
The whole number of days excused by physician for accidents	1,670½
The whole number of days excused by physician for sickness	1,872½
 The total number of days excused by physician,	 <u>3,543</u>

The sanitary condition of the prison has been carefully looked after in all its details. The yards, water-courses and surroundings generally, have been kept in excellent condition by the labor of convalescing patients (who much needed the open air), which together with a liberal supply of well-cooked food, has resulted in a year of unparelled general good health of all the convicts.

No better standard than the number of days' labor performed and the degree of punishment inflicted, could be taken by which to

judge of the mental and physical condition of the convicts. While punishment has been much less frequent, the number of days' labor performed exceed those of the last year in proportion to the number of convicts by over five thousand days, and exceeds that of any of the preceding five years by over twelve thousand days.

The number of days' work lost is no indication of the health of the prison, from the fact that fully one-third of the loss of time is caused by accidents, burns, etc.; and should no be charged to sick account.

I have continued to listen patiently and attentively to all applications for relief or betterment, and taken such liberal action as came within the rules of exact discipline.

By the broad and liberal policy of the State authorities the hospital with its well equipped dispensary is a bright spot in prison life, and a sense of relief comes to every citizen who visits it, and more especially to those who have friends here, who are liable to need its care and treatment.

To Captain Jenkins, hospital steward, I am under renewed obligations for the humane and prompt discharge of his duties.

The annexed tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 give further information in detail.

Respectfully yours,

LYMAN CONGDON,
Prison Physician.

TABLE No. 1.
Showing Out Hospital Report.

MONTHS.	Applications for treatments.	Number treated.	Number not treated.	No. excused for sickness.	No. excused for accidents.	Total number excused.	Average No. of applications.	Average No. treated.	Average No. not treated.	Average No. days excused.	No. in prison last of month.	Number on contract.	Number not on contract.
1881.													
October....	1, 183	1, 090	93	92	89	181	45	42	3	7	906	737	169
November..	1, 109	1, 041	68	97	119	216	37	35	2	7	901	735	166
December..	967	899	68	49.5	123	172.5	36	33	3	6	914	746	168
1882.													
January....	998	914	84	89	80.5	169.5	38	35	3	7	909	743	166
February...	1, 065	988	77	180.5	62.5	243	44	41	3	10	945	775	170
March.....	998	930	68	108.5	94	202.5	37	34	3	7	972	795	177
April.....	992	936	56	84.5	62.5	147	39	37	2	6	959	781	178
May.....	1, 160	1, 108	52	134.5	71	205.5	48	41	2	8	950	774	176
June.....	916	847	69	64	51.5	115.5	35	32	3	4	955	784	171
July.....	1, 029	977	52	62.5	141.5	204	41	39	2	8	935	771	164
August.....	1, 020	972	48	85	68.5	153.5	38	36	2	5	912	753	159
September.,	1, 848	790	58	100.5	88.5	189	33	31	2	7	912	756	156
Total	12, 285	11, 492	793	1,147.5	1,051.5	2,199	39	36	3	.....	11, 170	9, 150	2, 020
Average..	1, 024	958	66	96	87	183	.....	.....	.....	7	931	763	168

Whole number in prison during the year..... 930
 Percentage of deaths during the year..... .021
 Percentage of pardons during the year..... .008
 Percentage sent to asylum..... .007
 Percentage sent to asylum on average number in prison... .008

TABLE No. 2.
Showing In Hospital Report.

MONTHS.	Number in prison on first of the month.	Received during the month.	Discharged during the month.	In prison last of the month.	In hospital on the first of month.	Received during the month.	Discharged during the month.	No. treated each month.	Monthly average of sickness per day.	Days lost by accident each month.	Days lost by sickness each month.	Total number of days lost each month.	Sent to asylum.	Died.
1881.														
October	903	33	30	906	10	18	13	28	14	75	93	168	...	2
November	906	29	34	901	15	10	17	25	12	54	69	123	...	1
December	901	33	20	914	8	9	8	17	9	33	43	76	1	2
1882.														
January	914	26	31	909	9	18	14	27	12	52	55	107	...	2
February	909	51	15	945	13	19	24	32	10	72	51	123	...	1
March	945	49	22	972	7	19	16	26	9	75	43	118	...	3
April	972	22	35	959	9	10	11	19	9	56	45	101	1	1
May	959	24	33	950	8	24	21	32	11	66	45	111	1	2
June	950	32	27	955	11	11	11	22	11	26	76	102	2	2
July	955	5	25	935	11	16	14	27	12	67	57	124	...	3
August	935	11	34	913	13	5	10	18	8	19	76	95	4	...
September	912	18	18	912	8	16	13	24	9	24	72	96	...	1
Total	11,161	333	324	11,170	122	175	172	237	126	619	725	1,344	9	20
Average	980	28	27	931	10	15	14	25	10	52	60	112	.7	1.7

TABLE No. 3.
Showing number of deaths during the year.

Number.	NAME.	Color.	Age.	Habits.	Shop.	Crime.	TERM.		Entered prison.	Entered hospital.	Date of death.	Disease.
							Years.	Months.				
1..	John Young.....	Negro ..	40	Intemperate ..	State	Embezzlement	1	.....	Mar. 9, 1881	Sept. 5, 1881	Oct. 15, 1881	Paraplegia.
2..	Michael Whelan ..	White ..	26	Moderate	N. Wing	Embezzlement	4	6	Feb'y 16, 1881	Sept. 6, 1881	Oct. 25, 1881	Bright's Disease.
3..	Thomas Williams ..	" ..	49	Intemperate ..	Hospital	Grand larceny	3	.....	Oct. 26, 1881	Nov. 7, 1881	Nov. 7, 1881	Tuberculosis.
4..	Andrew Wheeler ..	" ..	23	Temperate ..	Kitchen	Pettit larceny, 2d offense	4	.....	Feb'y 26, 1879	Nov. 27, 1881	Dec. 8, 1881	Tuberculosis.
5..	Edward Lucas	Negro ..	39	Moderate	Hospital	Burglary, 2d degree	3	.....	July 20, 1881	Jan. 23, 1881	Dec. 12, 1881	Bronchitis.
6..	Job Pemberton	Indian ..	20	Intemperate ..	Collar	Manslaughter, 4th degree	3	5	Feb'y 14, 1880	Jan. 7, 1882	Jan. 14, 1882	Gastritis meningitis
7..	John M. Right	White ..	32	" ..	Hospital	Murder, 2d degree	Life.	.....	Feb'y 26, 1879	Oct. 1, 1881	Jan. 16, 1882	Tuberculosis.
8..	Joseph Revere	Negro ..	32	" ..	Hospital	Swelling countenance	4	.....	Dec. 2, 1881	Jan. 30, 1882	Feb'y 11, 1882	Tuberculosis.
9..	Henry Root	White ..	47	Intemperate ..	Hospital	Burglary and larceny	3	.....	Dec. 1, 1881	Jan. 30, 1882	Mar. 5, 1882	Secondary Syphilis.
10..	Hascal C. P.	White ..	49	Temperate ..	Tailor	Bisamy	3	.....	April 23, 1881	Mar. 12, 1882	Mar. 12, 1882	Suicide by hanging.
11..	Andrew W. Pontius ..	Negro ..	30	" ..	Hospital	Assault with a deadly weapon, intent to kill	6	6	Dec. 15, 1880	Dec. 15, 1880	Mar. 23, 1882	Tuberculosis.
12..	John Sidney Smith ..	Negro ..	21	" ..	" ..	Robbery, 1st degree	10	.....	Dec. 7, 1875	Oct. 1, 1879	April 23, 1882	Sequel of Pleura
13..	Albert S. Allen	White ..	51	" ..	" ..	Grand larceny	2	6	April 18, 1882	April 18, 1882	May 23, 1882	Pneumonia.
14..	Jesse Moberly	Negro ..	22	Intemperate ..	" ..	Burglary and larceny	2	.....	June 30, 1881	Mar. 24, 1882	May 24, 1882	Pneumonia.
15..	Vereimiah Sullivan ..	White ..	24	" ..	Foundry ..	Assault with attempt to kill ..	10	.....	Mar. 5, 1881	May 29, 1882	June 4, 1882	Malignant diphth'a.
16..	Franklin C. Smith ..	" ..	24	" ..	Foundry ..	Railroad	3	6	Oct. 31, 1881	May 17, 1882	June 21, 1882	Diphtheria.
17..	Franklin H. Smith ..	" ..	33	" ..	Tailor	Forgery	7	.....	Feb'y 26, 1879	May 10, 1882	July 2, 1882	Pneumonia.
18..	John Reagar	" ..	20	Moderate	N. Wing	Burglary, 3d deg. larceny ..	4	.....	Nov. 17, 1879	July 22, 1882	July 22, 1882	Meningitis.
19..	Patrick Conley	" ..	19	Intemperate ..	" ..	Burglary and grand larceny ..	4	.....	Feb'y 15, 1882	July 23, 1882	July 23, 1882	Tuberculosis.
20..	John Donovan	" ..	18	" ..	Hospital	Rape	6	.....	Feb'y 26, 1880	May 26, 1881	Sept. 16, 1882	Cirrhosis.

TABLE NO. 4.

Percentage of deaths and pardons.

YEAR.	Average No. of convicts for year.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths on number convicts.	Number of pardons.	Percentage of pardons on number of convicts.
1818.....	97	1	1.03	.....	.....
1819.....	177	2	1.13	.....	.....
1820.....	199	3	1.50	.....	.....
1821.....	223	5	2.24	.....	.....
1822.....	228	13	5.70	.....	.....
1823.....	269	9	3.34	.....	.....
1824.....	328	2	.61	.....	.....
1825.....	386	6	1.55	.....	.....
1826.....	426	7	1.64	.....	.....
1827.....	476	9	1.89	.....	.....
1828.....	547	9	1.64	.....	.....
1829.....	604	6	.99	.....	.....
1830.....	605	18	2.97	.....	.....
1831.....	633	15	2.37	.....	.....
1832.....	646	12	1.86	.....	.....
1833.....	665	11	1.65	.....	.....
1834.....	666	11	1.65	49	7.35
1835.....	654	10	1.53	54	8.25
1836.....	656	18	2.74	45	6.86
1837.....	679	19	2.79	35	5.15
1838.....	661	15	2.26	57	8.62
1839.....	643	10	1.55	14	2.17
1840.....	682	14	2.05	33	4.83
1841.....	701	9	1.28	35	4.99
1842.....	709	7	.98	38	5.36
1843.....	742	11	1.48	38	5.12
1844.....	775	10	1.29	.....	.....
1845.....	737	11	1.49	.....	.....
1846.....	745	30	4.02	35	4.69
1847.....	582	15	2.57	.....	.....
1848.....	497	12	2.41	55	11.06
1849.....	512	6	1.17	.....	.....
1850.....	661	10	1.51	22	3.32
1851.....	752	16	2.12	55	7.31
1852.....	759	12	1.58	85	11.19
1853.....	753	18	2.39	64	8.49
1854.....	747	19	2.54	62	8.30
1855.....	730	16	2.19	86	11.78
1856.....	686	8	1.16	47	6.85
1857.....	678	6	.88	50	7.37

TABLE No. 4—*Continued.*

YEARS.	Average No. of convicts per year.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths on number of convicts.	Number of pardons.	Percentage of pardons on number of convicts.
1858.....	669	14	2.09	53	7.92
1859.....	788	13	1.65	39	4.94
1860.....	855	13	1.52	25	2.92
1861.....	856	13	1.52	39	4.55
1862.....	795	18	2.26	29	3.64
1863.....	757	18	2.37	20	2.64
1864.....	691	15	2.17	50	7.23
1865.....	532	4	.75	54	10.15
1866.....	684	3	.43	61	8.91
1867.....	840	15	1.78	48	5.71
1868.....	918	10	1.08	33	3.39
1869.....	951	11	1.15	50	5.25
1870.....	936	6	.64	18	1.92
1871.....	964	8	.83	32	3.31
1872.....	1,112	8	.72	45	4.04
1873.....	1,107	12	1.08	17	1.53
1874.....	1,192	15	1.25	22	1.84
1875.....	1,261	19	1.50	26	2.06
1876.....	1,380	30	2.17	28	2.03
1877.....	1,387	16	1.15	26	1.87
1878.....	1,332	13	.97	35	2.62
1879.....	1,146	18	1.57	29	2.50
1880.....	995	12	1.20	20	2.01
1881.....	911	21	2.30	7	.77
1882.....	930	20	2.15	9	.97

NOTE.—As to the years left blank under the head of pardons the records were not accessible.

Total number of deaths since formation of prison, viz.: sixty-five years	786
Average yearly percentage of deaths since foundation of prison, viz.: sixty-five years.....	1.75
The same for this year	2.15
Average yearly percentage of pardons	5.20
Average for this year, "United States men" .....	.97

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Cayuga County, } ss.:

I, Lyman Congdon, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the foregoing is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LYMAN CONGDON,

Sworn and subscribed to, before me, } Prison Physician.
this 17th day of October. }

T. H. DAVIS, Notary Public, Cayuga county.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

AUBURN, N. Y., September 30, 1882.

Hon. ISAAC V. BAKER, Jr.

Superintendent of State Prisons:

SIR — In conformity with the statute I herewith present to you my annual report, with statistical tables annexed, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.

The usual religious exercises have been held during the past year, not, I hope, without good results to a large number of the prisoners. The uniform good deportment and close attention paid by the prisoners to these exercises show that they appreciate our efforts to direct them in the good way, and I have every reason to believe that the seed thus sown, on a somewhat rugged and forbidding soil, has produced a profitable harvest. I have received from many who have been discharged from this prison, and who are now engaged in honest and honorable pursuits, letters expressing to me their thanks and gratitude for the good words fitly spoken and for little acts of kindness performed, which, they say, taught them that it was possible to obtain a like recognition from good people, outside of prison walls.

I desire to call your attention to the condition of our prison library of which I have charge. We now have but about nine hundred volumes and the greater portion of these are in a worn and dilapidated condition. We are suffering from a want of good books. There is nothing that conduces to the general contentment and quietude of the prisoners, when locked in their cells, to a greater extent than the possession of interesting books to read. Reading matter is sought after by the prisoners with an avidity which few persons in the outside world can understand. As a consequence of this eagerness for something to read our books are in constant use and they soon become soiled and worn out. We need an appropriation of at least \$1,000 the ensuing year to bring our library to a proper condition, and thereafter the yearly expenditure of \$300 (which is less than three cents per month per man) will keep our library up in good working condition.

For the kindness and courtesy extended to me by the principal officers of the prison, I would tender my thanks; and especially grateful am I for the happy relations which have existed between the superintendent and myself.

That the new year may be prosperous and satisfactory is the earnest wish of

Yours respectfully,

W. SEARLS,

Chaplain.

TABLE No. 1.

Total number in Auburn prison September 30, 1882.

White	819
Colored	89
Indian	4
Total	912

TABLE No. 2.

Showing their Nativity — Born in the United States.

Alabama	1	Minnesota	2
Arkansas	1	Mississippi	1
California	3	Missouri	3
Connecticut	4	New Hampshire	1
Delaware	2	New Jersey	12
District of Columbia	18	New York	513
Georgia	8	North Carolina	6
Illinois	1	Ohio	7
Indiana	3	Pennsylvania	25
Kentucky	1	Rhode Island	3
Louisiana	1	South Carolina	9
Maine	3	Tennessee	2
Maryland	20	Vermont	6
Massachusetts	8	Virginia	35
Michigan	5	Wisconsin	2
Total			706

Born in other Countries.

At sea	2	Nova Scotia	3
Canada	40	Poland	1
England	36	Scotland	2
France	9	Spain	2
Germany	38	Sweden	6
Italy	4	Switzerland	2
Ireland	58	Wales	1
New Brunswick	1	West Indies	1
Total			206

Recapitulation.

Born in the United States	706
Born in other countries	206
Total	912

TABLE NO. 3.

Exhibit of crime — Against the person.

Assault to kill.....	48	Manslaughter	23
Assault to harm.....	26	Murder	49
Assault to rape.....	12	Procuring abortion.....	1
Burglary and rape.....	3	Rape.....	49
Bigamy	14	Sodomy.....	1
Incest.....	9		
Total			<u>235</u>

Against property.

Arson and att's.....	23	Grand larceny.....	125
Burglary and att's.....	165	Having burglar tools, etc ..	1
Burglary and larceny.....	97	Larceny from person	24
Embezzlement	4	Larceny after felony	8
False pretenses.....	3	Petit larceny, second offense,	40
Forgery.....	32	Receiving stolen goods.....	15
Total			<u>537</u>

Against person and property.

Obstructing a railroad.....	3	Poisoning a well.....	1
Perjury and subornation of,	4	Robbery and attempts.....	78
Total			<u>86</u>

Against government.

Assisting an escape	1	Illicit distilling.....	2
Body stealing	3	Obstructing U. S. officer...	3
Counterfeiting.....	24	Robbing the mail.....	13
Conspiracy.....	3	Shipping gun-powder, etc..	1
Carrying dangerous weapon,	1	Violating postal laws.....	2
Illegally voting	1		
Total.....			<u>54</u>

Recapitulation.

Crime against the person.....	235
Crime against property.....	537
Crime against person and property	86
Crime against government.....	54
Total.....	<u>912</u>

TABLE No. 4.

Countries where convicted.

Albany.....	1	Ontario	23
Allegany	10	Orleans.....	11
Broome	18	Oswego.....	28
Cattaraugus.....	26	Otsego.....	14
Cayuga.....	24	Putnam.....	1
Chautauqua.....	16	Queens.....	2
Chemung.....	19	Rensselaer	1
Chenango.....	9	Richmond.....	2
Cortland.....	10	Saratoga.....	2
Delaware.....	9	Schuyler.....	2
Erie	100	Seneca.....	4
Genesee.....	11	Steuben.....	10
Herkimer.....	24	St. Lawrence	1
Jefferson.....	18	Suffolk.....	2
Kings.....	8	Tioga.....	23
Lewis	17	Tompkins.....	6
Livingston.....	13	Ulster.....	1
Madison.....	18	Wayne.....	19
Monroe.....	62	Westchester	7
New York.....	67	Wyoming.....	12
Niagara.....	34	Yater.....	3
Oneida	38	United States Court.	123
Onondaga.....	63		
Total			912

TABLE No. 5.

Showing terms of sentence.

Six months and less than one year	1
One year and less than two years.....	52
Two years and less than three years	111
Three years and less than four years	112
Four years and less than five years	72
Five years and less than six years	150
Six years and less than seven years	21
Seven years and less than eight years	40
Eight years and less than nine years.....	31
Ten years and less than twelve years.....	95
Twelve years and less than fourteen years	15
Fifteen years and less than sixteen years.....	45
Sixteen years and less than twenty years	15
Twenty years and less than twenty five years	52
Twenty-five years and less than thirty years.....	1
Thirty years and less than forty years.....	2
Forty years and less than fifty years.....	1

Sixty years and less than seventy years	2
Seventy years and less than eighty years	1
Indefinite	28
Life	65
Total	912

TABLE No. 6.

Showing age when convicted.

Fifteen years and less than sixteen	1
Sixteen years and less than seventeen	6
Seventeen years and less than eighteen	18
Eighteen years and less than nineteen	22
Nineteen years and less than twenty	30
Twenty years and less than twenty-five	279
Twenty-five years and less than thirty	200
Thirty years and less than forty	220
Forty years and less than fifty	91
Fifty years and less than sixty	29
Sixty years and less than seventy	11
Seventy years and less than eighty	5
Total	912

TABLE No. 7.

Showing previous occupation.

Artists	5	Cigar makers	18
Agents	4	Cooks	10
Bakers	5	Civil engineers	1
Brick makers	7	Cabinet makers	1
Brick layers	1	Coopers	5
Barbers	18	Deputy-sheriffs	1
Bar-keepers	11	Druggists	1
Blacksmiths	8	Engineers	10
Boatmen	14	Farmers	46
Brakemen	8	Firemen	1
Book-keepers	10	Gardeners	3
Book binders	2	Glass-workers	5
Broom-makers	3	Harness makers	5
Butchers	14	Hatters	1
Brewers	1	Laborers	386
Boiler-makers	2	Lawyers	4
Carpenters	39	Musicians	1
Clerk's	15	Masons	22

Merchants.....	5	Soldiers.....	1
Machinists.....	20	Steel engravers.....	1
Moulders.....	11	Tailors.....	12
'Ostlers.....	3	Tin smiths.....	3
Paper makers.....	2	Teamsters.....	10
Potters.....	1	Turners.....	2
Physicians.....	3	Telegraph operators.....	3
Plumbers.....	9	Tanners.....	1
Plasterers.....	4	Trunk makers.....	1
Printers.....	5	Upholsterers.....	4
Peddlers.....	5	Undertakers.....	1
Pipe makers.....	1	Weavers and Spinners.....	7
Painters.....	18	Waiters.....	11
Sailors and Seamen.....	27	Watch makers.....	2
Shoe makers.....	47	Wagon makers.....	2
School teachers.....	1	White washer.....	1
Total.....			<u>912</u>

TABLE No. 8.
Showing their Education.

Collegiate.....	10	Read and Write.....	285
High School and Academical	43	Read only.....	101
Common School.....	375	None.....	98
Total.....			<u>912</u>

TABLE No. 9.
Habits.

Intemperate.....	467
Moderate.....	165
Temperate.....	280
Total.....	<u>912</u>

TABLE No. 10.
Social Relations.

Married.....	327
Single.....	585
Total.....	<u>912</u>

TABLE No. 11.

How often Committed.

For the first time.....	736
For the second time....	118
For the third time.....	37
For the fourth time.....	14
For the fifth time.....	4
For the sixth time.....	2
For the seventh time.....	1
Total.....	<hr/> 912 <hr/>

OFFICE OF YARD-MASTER AND ENGINEER, }
AUBURN PRISON, *October 1, 1882.* }

LYMAN CONGDON, *Acting Agent and Warden:*

SIR — I have the honor to present herewith my report of improvements and repairs made and labor performed in this department, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.

A new roof has been put on the kitchen of John's patent asbestos felting. It was completed on the twenty-fifth of October at an expense of \$112.97 for materials.

Proper apartments for storing vegetables have been completed in the basement of the tailor shop, where 15,000 bushels of potatoes can be properly cared for, and bins for beans, turnips and beets, built of sufficient capacity for the requirements of the prison, at a cost of \$195.20 for materials. Completed on the thirteenth of October.

As a precaution against the spread of fire a brick wall was built at the end of the building formerly occupied by George Corning. The wall is sixteen inches thick and extends above the roof sufficiently to insure safety, and is capped with cast iron plates. All openings are guarded with iron doors, making it fire proof. It was finished on the twenty-first of November. Cost of material, \$397.52.

The weight of machinery accumulated on the second floor of shoe one made it necessary to put in extra supports as a matter of safety, both to employees and for the preservation of the building; 5,000 square feet of new floor was laid in the south end of the first story. Expenses attending the repairs made, \$156.58. Completed December eighth.

The tunnel, leading from the pump-house, under the roadway, and to the south wall through which runs the shaft connecting with the power outside, being underground, was a point of special solicitude to the prison authorities, and it was decided that an effectual barrier should be placed there of sufficient strength to baffle any future attempt to escape which might be made in that direction.

It was completed on the twelfth of December at an expense of \$100.35.

For the purpose of accommodating Sheldon & Co. with shop-room for the employment of more men, the vacant shop over axle two was utilized for that purpose; the room refloored and supports put in below to insure safety for the additional weight of machinery needed, and was occupied by them on the twelfth of January. The cost of the improvement was \$170.93.

For the accommodation of this department there was a lumber-room attached to the rear of the State shop, at an expense of \$74.49.

The agent's dining-room has been frescoed, painted, papered and thoroughly renovated, at an expense of \$73.38.

The State agent furnished the materials and the State help did the work necessary to refit the State agent's office.

On the evening of March 12, the wind took a portion of the hospital roof. It was replaced and the entire roof cleated with screw fastenings, after which it was repainted at a total cost of \$195.75.

During the past year night-bars have been put on fourteen galleries of the north wing and extension. This work ceased on the twelfth of April; 1,500 feet of stone flagging has been laid in the bath-house to replace a cement floor; 1,640 days of convict labor have been utilized on the above repairs and improvements, and 6,845 days' labor on steam, gas and water-works, care of horses, carriages, State machinery, vegetable cellar, wood-shed, bath-house, distribution of coal, ice and wood, manufacture of soap, shaving and hair cutting of men, and incidental labor necessary to keep the buildings, walks, gutters and roadways in repair. Total number of days' convict labor performed in this department, 8,485.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. WHITE,

Yard-Master and Engineer.

CLINTON PRISON.

DANNEMORA, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1882.

Hon. ISAAO V. BAKER, JR.,

Superintendent of State Prisons:

DEAR SIR— Herewith I have the honor of submitting the annual report of Clinton Prison for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.

Very respectfully yours,

ISAIAH FULLER,

Agent and Warden.

FINANCIAL.

Dr.

Oct. 1, 1881.	To cash on hand.....	\$315 99
Sept. 30, 1881.	To cash, treasurer's draft	101, 474 99
	To cash, miscellaneous earnings.....	12, 487 38
	To cash, contract labor	47, 661 00
		<u>\$161, 939 36</u>

Cr.

Sept. 30, 1882.	By expenses:	
Estimate No. 1.	Salaries.....	\$45, 252 26
2.	Rations	31, 512 12
3.	Materials for shops.....	2, 601 87
4.	Stationery and postage.....	392 70
5.	Mileage, etc., to convicts.....	2, 847 75
6.	Furniture.....	105 95
7.	Drugs and medicines.....	235 13
8.	Clothing and bedding	3, 429 50
9.	Material and labor	559 82
10.	Fuel and lights.....	8, 242 52
11.	Hay and feed	1, 084 21
12.	Miscellaneous	3, 342 64
Construction account, extra estimate.....		2, 071 05
Deposits to the credit of treasurer of State of New York		60, 148 38
Balance on hand.....		<u>113 46</u>

\$161, 939 36

ABSTRACT of the total earnings and cash receipts, and the total cash expenditures for all purposes, with the number of all the convicts per month at the Clinton prison, from October 1, 1881, to September 30, 1882.

MONTHS.	Miscellan's earnings.	Total earnings.	Deposited in bank.	Treasurer's draft.	Expenditures ordinary supt.	Expended for building.	Expended for officers.	Total expenditures.	No. convicts on contract.	No. convicts not on contract.	Total number of convicts.	Amount of stock on hand.
1881.												
October	\$73 42	\$4,022 02	\$3,924 42	\$10,523 92	\$9,599 49	.....	\$3,949 31	\$10,548 80	564	136	530	\$3,739 77
November	380 85	4,397 85	4,409 45	10,142 64	4,925 87	.....	3,971 23	8,897 10	339	129	518	4,152 19
December	572 06	4,762 66	4,579 06	6,787 38	4,457 13	.....	3,802 54	8,269 67	395	129	524	3,853 06
1882.												
January	387 62	4,417 62	4,548 22	9,633 23	5,133 86	.....	3,827 44	9,011 30	362	134	526	3,637 57
February	155 87	3,857 67	4,215 87	11,152 32	6,130 85	.....	3,892 35	10,023 20	380	126	506	3,751 00
March	198 02	4,205 82	3,899 52	7,553 13	5,406 80	.....	3,894 08	9,240 86	373	124	497	2,828 14
April	1,895 61	5,514 41	5,903 41	9,252 09	4,006 30	.....	3,755 85	7,762 15	370	171	541	2,215 83
May	1,349 79	5,458 99	4,906 35	7,190 33	4,064 01	.....	3,693 08	7,735 09	362	134	526	1,877 42
June	5,147 39	5,147 39	5,295 73	7,587 98	3,588 91	.....	3,611 99	7,200 90	394	136	530	1,605 98
July	2,218 11	6,094 11	5,336 64	6,997 81	3,901 74	\$40 73	3,639 32	7,581 79	383	126	519	1,554 30
August	2,588 46	6,710 66	4,404 93	7,378 03	4,028 70	17 56	3,670 20	7,690 49	385	119	504	1,760 06
September	1,769 19	5,675 39	3,094 43	5,201 08	2,023 23	.....	3,616 89	5,645 12	384	115	499	1,613 28
Totals	\$12,705 39	\$80,381 59	\$60,148 38	\$99,403 94	\$54,295 89	\$58 32	\$45,232 26	\$99,606 47	....	....	....	....

TABLE No. 2.

Showing earnings and expenditures at Clinton prison for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.

	Earnings.	Expenses.
1881.		
October.....	\$4,092 02	\$10,548 80
November	4,397 85	8,897 10
December	4,762 66	8,269 67
1882.		
January.....	4,417 62	9,011 30
February	3,857 67	10,023 20
March	4,205 82	9,240 86
April	5,514 41	7,762 15
May	5,485 99	7,735 09
June	5,147 39	7,200 90
July.....	6,094 11	7,581 79
August	6,710 66	7,690 49
September.....	5,675 39	5,645 12
	<u>\$60,361 59</u>	<u>\$99,606 47</u>
Deficiency for the year		39,244 88

The number of convicts in this prison Oct. 1, 1881, was	528
The number received during the year.....	167
	<u>695</u>

The number discharged was:

By commutation.....	167
“ expiration of sentence.....	2
“ transfer to insane asylum	4
“ “ “ Sing Sing.....	4
“ order of court.....	2
“ death	17
	<u>196</u>

Remaining in prison Oct. 1, 1882	<u>499</u>
--	------------

Employed as follows:

On hat contract	376
Sick in hospital	8
State work and waiters unable to work on contract..	115
	<u>499</u>

Daily average during the year	<u>519</u>
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TABLE No. 3.

Convicts received at Clinton prison during the year ending September 30, 1882 — Counties where convicted.

Albany	7	Rensselaer	22
Columbia	4	Richmond	1
Clinton	5	Saratogo	10
Essex	3	St. Lawrence	7
Fulton	3	Sullivan	2
Franklin	1	Schenectady	12
Greene	1	Schoharie	2
Kings	1	Ulster	8
Montgomery	7	Warren	5
New York	52	Washington	10
Queens	2	Westchester	2
Total			<u>167</u>

TABLE No. 4.

Showing crimes for which committed — Against property.

Larceny	1	Burglary 2d degree	6
Petit larceny	5	“ 3d “	20
Grand larceny	33	Burglary and larceny	13
Burglary	13	Forgery	4
Burglary 1st degree	7	“ 3d degree	4
Total			<u>106</u>

Against persons.

Murder, 2d degree	1	Incest	3
“ 4th “	1	Rape	9
Assault to kill	8	Assault to harm	1
“ with weapon	7	“ “ ravish	1
Bigamy	3	Manslaughter	2
Total			<u>36</u>

Against persons and property.

Robbery	1	Larceny from person	2
“ 1st degree	10	Receiving stolen goods	4
“ 2d “	1	Embezzlement	1
Arson	1	False pretenses	2
“ 2d degree	1	Stoning railroad train	1
Perjury	1		
Total			<u>25</u>

Recapitulation.

Crimes against property	106
Crimes against persons	36
Crimes against persons and property	25
	<hr/>
	167
	<hr/>

TABLE No. 5.

Showing term of sentence.

One year	18	Six years	2
Between one and two years,	10	Eight years	3
Two years	27	Between nine and ten years,	1
Between two and three years,	13	Ten years	12
Three years	18	Twelve years	1
Between three and four yrs.. ..	7	Fifteen years	7
Four years	8	Twenty years	5
Between four and five years, ..	4	Life	2
Five years	28		
Between five and six years.. ..	1		
			<hr/>
			167
			<hr/>

TABLE No. 6.

Showing occupation of prisoners.

Laborers	70	Peddler	1
Trunk-maker	1	Butchers	2
Wood-turner	1	Steam-fitter	1
Moulders	6	Bakers	2
Spinners	2	Wood-worker	1
Barbers	3	Brick-layer	1
Cigar-makers	3	Shoemakers	6
Slaters	2	Silk manufacturer	1
Cooper	1	Artificial flowers	1
Teacher	1	Architect	1
Cooks	6	Oysterman	1
Lawyer	1	Instrument maker	1
Painters	5	Wheelwright	1
Merchants	5	Paper boxes	1
Carpenters	5	Government scout	1
Stenographers	2	Glass-blower	1
Clerks	4	Portrait painter	1
Fireman	1	Boatman	1
Machinists	3	Pilot	1
Blacksmith	2	Engineer	1
Bar-tender	1	Lather	1
Sailors	5	Leather-dresser	1
Farmers	8		
			<hr/>
			167
			<hr/>

TABLE No. 7.

Showing whether employed or idle when arrested.

Employed	85
Idle.....	82
	<hr/>
	167
	<hr/>

TABLE No. 8.

Showing color.

White	159
Black.....	8
	<hr/>
	167
	<hr/>

TABLE No. 9.

Showing ages when committed.

Sixteen years.....	1	Thirty-seven years	5
Seventeen years	3	Thirty-eight years	6
Eighteen years	3	Thirty-nine years.....	1
Nineteen years.....	7	Forty years.....	4
Twenty years	9	Forty-two years	2
Twenty-one years	10	Forty-three years.....	1
Twenty-two years	13	Forty-five years	4
Twenty-three years.....	8	Forty-six years.....	3
Twenty-four years	12	Forty-seven years	2
Twenty-five years	3	Forty-nine years.....	2
Twenty-six years.....	8	Fifty years.....	2
Twenty-seven years.....	5	Fifty-two years	1
Twenty-eight years	7	Fifty-three years.....	1
Twenty-nine years.....	3	Fifty-four years	1
Thirty years	8	Fifty-five years.....	1
Thirty-one years	3	Fifty-six years	2
Thirty-two years	5	Sixty years.....	2
Thirty-three years	4	Sixty-two years.	2
Thirty-four years	3	Sixty-eight years.....	2
Thirty-five years	5		<hr/>
Thirty-six years.....	3		167
			<hr/>

TABLE No. 10.

Showing nativity.

New York.....	116	Illinois.....	1
Virginia.....	2	Indiana.....	1
West Virginia	1	Vermont	1
Maryland	2	Massachusetts	1
New Jersey	1	Rhode Island.....	1
Ohio	1	Nebraska.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	2		<hr/>
Connecticut	1		132

TABLE No. 10 — *Continued.*

Ireland.....	16	Russia	1
Germany.....	6	France	1
England.....	3	Mexico.....	1
Prussia	1	Canada.....	2
Saxony	1		
Malta	1		35
Spain	1		132
China.....	1		
			167
			<hr/>
Born in United States.....			132
Born in other countries.....			35
			<hr/>
			167
			<hr/>

TABLE No. 11.

Showing how often committed.

First time.....	108
Second time.....	41
Third time.....	12
Fourth time.....	6
	<hr/>
	167
	<hr/>

TABLE No. 12.

Showing degree of education.

Read and write.....	143
Read, not write.....	9
No education.....	15
	<hr/>
	167
	<hr/>

TABLE No. 13.

Showing former habits.

Temperate.....	64
Moderate.....	48
Intemperate.....	55
	<hr/>
	167
	<hr/>

TABLE No. 14.

Convicts who have died during the year.

NAME.	County.	Date of conviction.	Term.		Died.
			Yrs.	Mos.	
Frank Fay.....	New York...	July 28, 1881	4	6	Oct. 17, 1881
John McDermott...	"	June 14, 1880	Life.		Oct. 31, 1881
James Sewall...	Clinton.....	Oct. 11, 1861	Life.		Nov. 24, 1881
William Breslin...	New York...	Nov. 27, 1878	5		Nov. 25, 1881
James Sanders.....	"	Sept. 27, 1877	10		Dec. 27, 1881
Charles Simon.....	"	July 19, 1880	7	6	Feb. 6, 1882
William Adams.....	Washington..	Mar. 22, 1877	10		Feb. 27, 1882
Victor Loesch.....	Queens.....	June 25, 1879	5		Mar. 8, 1882
Geo. Williams.....	New York...	Dec. 4, 1878	5		May 8, 1882
Joseph Young.....	"	Nov. 17, 1879	4		May 12, 1882
William Dillon.....	"	Mar. 22, 1880	6		May 13, 1882
Robt. P. Smith.....	"	Jan. 13, 1881	2	6	June 24, 1882
James Smith.....	"	Feb. 24, 1880	5		July 1, 1882
Thomas Rogers.....	"	July 14, 1879	5		Aug. 3, 1882
Wm. J. Conroy.....	Ulster.....	June 19, 1877	Life.		Aug. 9, 1882
Joseph Waage.....	New York...	May 27, 1881	2	6	Sept. 15, 1882
Owen Hand.....	Kings.....	Dec. 3, 1869	Life.		Sept. 28, 1882

TABLE No. 15.

Convicts transferred to Auburn asylum.

NAME.	County.	Date of conviction.	Term.		Date transferred.
			Years.		
Henry Bagley.....	Suffolk.....	Sept. 22, 1880	3		Mar. 28, 1882
Isaac Goldstein.....	New York...	July 3, 1877	12		Mar. 28, 1882
Angelo Spagnolo...	"	Feb. 19, 1879	Life.		Mar. 28, 1882
Leopold Blaskoff...	"	Sept. 17, 1879	5		May 23, 1882

TABLE No. 16.

Convicts transferred to Sing Sing during the year.

NAME.	County.	Date of conviction.	Term.		Date of transfer.
			Years.		
Wm. Molloy.....	Columbia...	Sept. 8, 1864	Life.		Dec. 9, 1881
Wm. McCutcheon...	New York...	Feb. 16, 1869	Life.		Dec. 9, 1881
Dennis Brady.....	Green.....	Feb. 16, 1874	20		Dec. 9, 1881
Andrew Hanlon....	New York...	Jan. 16, 1877	10		April 20, 1882

TABLE No. 17.

Convicts discharged by expiration of sentence.

NAME.	County.	Date of conviction.	Term.	Date of discharge.
			Years.	
John Lawrence	New York...	Oct. 28, 1874	7	Nov. 3, 1881
William Stevens....	Saratoga....	June 22, 1877	5	June 22, 1882

TABLE No. 18.

Convicts released by order of court.

NAME.	County.	Date of conviction.	Term.	Date of release.
			Years.	
Cornelius O'Reily ...	Albany.....	Mar. 3, 1881	3	Oct. 6, 1881
W. Irving Miller. ...	Schenectay...	June 17, 1881	4	Dec. 1, 1881

[Assem. Doc. No. 12.]

10

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Hon. I. V. BAKER, Jr., *Superintendent of Prisons, State of New York*:

I herewith submit the annual statement of the sanitary condition of Clinton prison for the year ending September 30, 1882.

The health of the convicts has generally been good. There has been a greater immunity from diseases incident to the summer months than for many years before.

There is a very great difference in the amount of time lost from sickness and disability during the last fiscal year and in the amount lost in the previous one. While in the year ending September 30, 1881, the aggregate time lost was twenty-two years and 157 days, with a monthly average of 539 men; in the year just closed the aggregate time lost is ten years and thirty-one days, with a monthly average of 518 men.

The amount expended for drugs and medicines is \$231. 62. The death-rate has been large, seventeen, which must be explained as it was last year, i. e., that a large proportion of those drafted from other prisons to this were in the advanced stages of fatal disease when sent here; several of whom were sent direct from hospital to be admitted at once to hospital when they arrived here, never to leave it, only as they go to "that bourne whence no traveler returns."

By reference to table No. 3, you will notice that only three of the deaths reported were of men originally sentenced to this prison.

I respectfully desire to call your attention to the state of the roof of the old prison, especially that part of it over the hospital and the offices connected with it; which is in a leaky condition and very greatly in need of thorough repairs.

In closing I wish to acknowledge my obligation to the agent and warden and principal keeper for the prompt and cheerful assistance I have at all times received from them in the discharge of my duties.

Wishing you full success in the discharge of the complicated duties of your position, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH H. SMITH, M. D.,

Physician to Clinton Prison.

CLINTON PRISON, October, 1882.

TABLE NO. 1.

Out Hospital Report.

MONTHS.	No. in prison last day of each month.	No. of applications.	No. of prescriptions.	No. not prescribed for.	Excused from labor one day each.
1881.					
October	531	445	350	95	21
November	518	434	301	133	13
December	524	472	350	122	51
1882.					
January	526	452	367	85	15
February	506	492	391	101	41
March	497	584	508	76	46
April	543	613	498	115	22
May	526	593	491	102	29
June	530	549	492	57	34
July	519	594	497	97	32
August	504	644	546	98	21
September	499	496	436	60	26
Total.....	.....	6,368	5,227	1,141	351

TABLE NO. 2.

In Hospital Report.

MONTHS.	In hospital first day of month.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Sent to asylum.	Days lost in hospital.
1881.						
October	10	3	2	2	....	355
November	9	2	....	2	....	265
December	9	2	1	1	....	225
1882.						
January	9	1	1	....	....	208
February	9	2	1	2	....	157
March	8	4	1	1	3	183
April	10	9	5	....	....	259
May	14	5	3	3	1	327
June	13	3	5	1	....	291
July	10	3	4	1	....	225
August	8	5	3	2	....	133
September ..	8	3	4	2	....	182
Totals .....	....	42	30	17	4	2,810

TABLE No. 3.
Detail of Deaths, 1881 and 1882.

NAME.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.	When sentenced.	Crime.	Term.		Disease.	Admitted to hospital.	Date of death.	Drafted from.
						Years.	Months.				
Frank Fay....	W.	22	New York..	June 28, 1881...	Burglary, 3d. ..	4	6	Tubercular disease of bowels	Aug. 27, 1881...	Oct. 17, 1881...	Sing Sing.
John McDermot	W.	37	Ireland	June 14, 1880...	Murder, 2d.	Life.		Scrophulous	Sept. 14, 1880...	Oct. 30, 1881...	Sing Sing.
James Sewall...	W.	50	New York..	Oct. 11, 1881...	Murder, 2d.	Life.		Apoplexy	Nov. 19, 1881...	Nov. 24, 1881...	Sing Sing.
Wm. Breslin...	W.	29	New York..	Nov. 27, 1878...	Grand larceny.	6		Laryngitis	Nov. 24, 1881...	Nov. 25, 1881...	Sing Sing.
James Sanders...	B.	25	New York..	Sept. 27, 1877...	Burglary, 1st. ..	10		Phthisis	Dec. 22, 1881...	Dec. 24, 1881...	Sing Sing.
Chas. Simon....	W.	28	New York..	Jan. 22, 1880...	Arson and bur.	7	6	Scrophulous	Jan. 17, 1882...	Feb. 4, 1882...	Sing Sing.
Wm. Adams....	W.	27	New York..	Mar. 22, 1877...	Arson and bur.	10		Ch. Albuminaria.	Oct. 1, 1881...	Feb. 28, 1882...	Sing Sing.
Velt Loesch....	W.	62	Germany ..	June 25, 1878...	Att. to ravish.	6		Ch. Peritonitis ..	Oct. 25, 1881...	Mar. 8, 1882...	Sing Sing.
Geo. Williams...	W.	59	Virginia ..	Dec. 4, 1880...	Larceny	5		Apoplexy	May 6, 1882...	May 9, 1882...	Sing Sing.
Joseph Young...	W.	29	Ireland	Nov. 17, 1878...	Grand larceny.	4		Phthisis	Apr. 6, 1882...	May 11, 1882...	Sing Sing.
Wm. Dillon....	W.	23	England ..	Mar. 23, 1880...	Burglary	6		Phthisis	Apr. 22, 1882...	May 13, 1882...	Sing Sing.
R. P. Smith....	B.	21	Virginia ..	Jan. 14, 1881...	Grand larceny.	2	6	Scroph. and paraplegia	May 7, 1882...	June 23, 1882...	Sing Sing.
James Smith...	B.	47	New York..	Feb. 24, 1880...	Burglary	5		Scrophula and Bright's disease	June 16, 1882...	July 1, 1882...	Sing Sing.
Thos. Rodgers...	W.	27	Ireland	July 15, 1879...	Burglary, 2d ..	5		Ch. bronchitis	Jan. 31, 1881...	Aug. 8, 1882...	Sing Sing.
Wm. J. Conroy...	W.	37	New York..	Jan. 19, 1877...	Arson, 1st.	Life.		Neurosis	Oct. 7, 1877...	Aug. 6, 1882...	Sing Sing.
Joseph Waage...	W.	69	Germany ..	May 28, 1881...	Rec. stol. goods	2	6	Int. hemorrhage ..	Sept. 14, 1882...	Sept. 14, 1882...	Sing Sing.
Owen Hand....	W.	58	Ireland	Dec. 3, 1869...	Murder	Life.		Apoplexy	Aug. 12, 1882...	Sept. 23, 1882...	Sing Sing.

TABLE No. 4.
Transferred to Asylum for Insane Convicts 1881 and 1882.

NAMES.	Color.	Age.	Previous habits.	Previous health.	Nativity.	Crime.	Term.	Date of sentence.	When transferred.	Drafted from.
Angelo Spagnola.....	W.	34	Mod.	Good	Malta.....	Murder.....	Life.	Feb. 19, 1879...	Mar. 27, 1882...	Sing Sing, May 11, 1879.
Isaac Goldstein.....	W.	29	Mod.	Poor	Poland.....	Burglary, 1st.....	12	July 3, 1877...	Mar. 27, 1882...	Sing Sing, Aug. 21, 1880.
Henry Badgely.....	W.	21	Mod.	Fair	England.....	Burglary, 3d, and P. L.	3	Sept. 22, 1880...	Mar. 27, 1882...	Sing Sing, Jan. 21, 1881.
Leopold Blaskopf....	W.	28	Temp.	Poor	Austria.....	Burglary, 2d.....	5	Sept. 17, 1879...	May 24, 1882...	Sing Sing, July 9, 1881.

Joseph H. Smith, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report is correct and true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
 this 17th day of October, 1882.

JOSEPH H. SMITH, M. D.,
Physician to Clinton Prison.

JAMES MOON, *Prison Keeper.*

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Hon. I. V. BAKER, Jr., *Superintendent of State Prisons*:

SIR — I herewith have the honor to submit my report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.

Up to the time of my summer vacation services were held in chapel regularly every Sabbath, on which the convicts very generally attend. The order and attention of the convicts are perfect.

Our choir renders their music very acceptably, and is quite a source of attraction to all.

It is my habit to visit the hospital as often as every other day, and when occasion requires, more frequently, where I instruct the ignorant, counsel and exhort the sick and dying. And when death intervenes, after a considerable time, if the friends do not make a claim, the corpse is taken to the chapel and after a brief funeral service is carried to and interred in the prison cemetery. The rite of Christian burial is awarded to all.

Deaths have occurred among the convicts to the number of seventeen, which is more than usual for that period of time, but yet they were nearly all drafted from Sing Sing, and too far gone with disease to be reached by medical treatment, or be arrested and restored by the salubrity of our dry and invigorating climate.

I often visit the shops and speak a word of cheer and encouragement to the convicts, and am always welcomed by them.

It is my custom also to spend evenings in the halls, passing through the corridors, calling at every cell. I find the inmates receive my visits cordially and engage in conversation with great freedom and cheerfulness. It relieves the monotony and loneliness they must of necessity otherwise feel, and seem to receive with consideration the counsel and advice I impart.

Our library comprises some nine hundred and seventy-five volumes, are in a fair state of preservation, but seventy-five volumes are badly dilapidated. To keep our library in a readable and useful condition we shall need at least an appropriation of some \$700 from our Legislature this winter. We have had no appropriation made for it in some years, and its present condition painfully shows it.

I hope they will not ignore this fact, but without fail make the above appropriation.

In conclusion, I embrace this opportunity to say it has been my good fortune and great pleasure to be associated with a corps of officers, kind, gentlemanly and obliging, having very cheerfully granted every facility in their power to aid in the discharge of my official duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. RANSOM,
Chaplain.

REPORT OF STATE AGENT FOR DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

OFFICE OF STATE AGENT FOR DISCHARGED CONVICTS, }
AUBURN, *October 1, 1882.*

HON. ISAAC V. BAKER, *Superintendent State Prisons:*

I have the honor to submit the following report of money received and expended, and labor performed, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882:

RECEIVED.	
Appropriation for the year.....	\$5, 000 00
Fares refunded by convicts.....	21 00
On hand last report... ..	152 43
	<hr/>
	\$5, 173 43

EXPENDED.	
For clothing.....	\$519 88
For subsistence.....	1, 652 78
For tools and stock.....	626 27
For transportation.....	990 09
For traveling.....	935 41
For correspondence.....	76 60
For S. Cutler, services.....	300 00
For incidental.....	72 40
	<hr/>
	\$5, 173 43

The results of the agency during the year have been on the whole satisfactory.

The number of men conferred with is one thousand and four, of whom seven hundred and eighteen received assistance.

Correspondence with the men discharged — though not as general as desired — has been gratifying, and alike, in expressions of gratitude and promise, to letters published in my more extended report of last year.

To that report I respectfully refer to indicate to you what were my aim and efforts for the year just closed.

For your consideration, confidence and assistance I sincerely thank you.

Very respectfully,
H. L. ARNOLD,
State Agent.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS,
AUBURN, N. Y.,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

Manager,

Hon. ISAAC V. BAKER, Jr.,
Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, N. Y.

Resident Officers.

CARLOS F. MACDONALD, M. D.:.....Superintendent and Physician.
CHARLES W. PILGRIM, M. D.:.....Assistant Physician.

Non-resident.

Rev. WILLIAM SEARLS.....Chaplain.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Hon. ISAAC V. BAKER, Jr., *Superintendent of State Prisons:*

SIR — I have the honor to submit the twenty-third annual report of the New York State Asylum for Insane Criminals, being for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882 :

The movements of the asylum population during the year were as follows :

[Assem. Doc. No. 12.]

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients present October 1, 1881.....	124	10	134
Admitted during the year.....	30	....	30
Total number treated.....	154	10	164
Discharged during the year.....	22	1	23
Remaining September 30, 1882	132	9	141

Daily average present during the year, 137 211-365.

Condition of those discharged.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Recovered.....	11	....	11
Improved	2	1	3
Unimproved.....	4	....	4
Not insane.....	1	....	1
Died	4	....	4
Total discharged.....	22	1	23

Summary.

Of those admitted, nine (9) were from Auburn prison, eleven (11) were from Sing Sing prison, four (4) were from Clinton prison, three (3) were from the New York State Reformatory, one (1) was from the Onondaga County Penitentiary, one (1) was from the Albany county jail, and one (1) was from the Oneida county jail. The two (2) latter were unconvicted patients, each charged with "assault with intent to kill," and, having been declared insane in arraignment, were committed to the asylum by the court, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided.

Of those discharged recovered, eight (8) were transferred to Auburn prison, one (1) was returned to the State Reformatory, one (1) was liberated on expiration of sentence, and one (1) was removed from the asylum by friends, his release from penal custody having been granted by the managers of the State Reformatory.

Of those discharged improved, two (2) eloped and one (1) was transferred to the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane, after expiration of sentence, at the request of the superintendents of the poor of Westchester county.

Of those discharged unimproved, one (1) was removed by the superintendents of the poor of Erie county; one (1) was transferred to the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane; one (1) was transferred to the custody of the commissioners of charities and corrections, New York city, and one (1) was removed to an adjoining State by friends, the terms of sentence having expired in each instance.

The patient discharged as not insane was a malingerer; he was detected and induced to confess within an hour after admission into the asylum and was transferred to Auburn prison.

Of the four (4) deaths that occurred, two (2) were caused by pulmonary consumption, one (1) by embolic apoplexy, and one (1) by chronic disease of the kidneys. It will be observed that death was due in each instance to disease of a necessarily fatal nature.

The recoveries during the year were six and seventy one-hundredths (6.70) per cent of the total number treated, and seven and ninety-nine one hundredths (7.99) per cent of the average daily population.

The death rate for the year was two and forty-three one-hundredths (2.43) per cent of the whole number treated, and two and ninety one-hundredths (2.90) per cent of the average daily population.

Three convict patients escaped during the year, two of whom are still at large. The third one was captured and returned to the asylum after an absence of twenty-two days, hence but two escapes are reported among the discharges. Both were still insane, though much improved mentally, at the time of elopement.

The year just closed has been happily uneventful as regards injury or accident of a serious nature, or the occurrence of disease of a contagious or epidemic type. It is also gratifying to be able to report a continued improvement in the order and discipline of the institution. There has been no instance of the use of mechanical restraint for a number of months past. It has also rarely been necessary to resort to seclusion of patients, except for the purpose of frustrating plots to escape or of closely observing cases suspected of malingering. In the ward occupied by working patients, the so-called "open-door system" is in operation during the day time.

As heretofore, the garden and grounds, stables, kitchens, laundry, sewing-room, bakery, repair shop, etc., have afforded daily occupation of a pleasant and useful character to quite a number of patients; while on the women's ward a change of attendants and the introduction of a sewing machine have created a spirit of industry in consequence of which but one paid seamstress is required were formerly two were necessary. With the exception of hats, shoes, hosiery and men's coats, all articles of patients' clothing, also sheets, pillow-slips, towels, etc., for the entire establishment are made up in the house. The aggregate number of days work done by patients, exclusive of the daily house-work on the wards, is nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

In March last I determined to discontinue the practice of issuing tobacco to the patients, for the reason that the use tended to excite irritability and to otherwise aggravate disturbed mental conditions; that it involved an expenditure of about one hundred and fifty (\$150) dollars per annum, besides furnishing an additional obstacle to the maintenance of cleanliness on the wards. The result has been most satisfactory; the clamor for it, which was almost constant and very annoying, when a weekly ration of tobacco was regularly issued, has entirely subsided, and efforts to obtain it surreptitiously are steadily becoming less frequent; while those patients who were most addicted to its use have evinced a gradual and marked improvement in their mental condition and moral tone. I am convinced, by both observation and reflection, that tobacco, when used to excess, ranks next to alcoholic stimulants as a deteriorating and demoralizing agent, and that the constant presence of the active principle of tobacco, nicotine,

in the tissues of the body is unphysiological, and in most persons incompatible with a high standard of health.

The usual statistical tables, together with the Chaplain's report, will be found in the appendix.

Table II shows that insanity occurs most frequently during the active period of life, namely, between the ages of twenty and fifty years; also, that recovery from the disease is more liable to ensue during the same period.

Table III shows that mental disease is more common among the unmarried.

Table IV shows that nearly fifty per cent of the patients admitted to the asylum since its opening were of foreign birth.

Table V shows that intemperance is a prominent factor in the development of insanity.

Table VI shows that insanity is most frequent among the uneducated classes, or, in other words, that education conduces to soundness of mind and the preservation of mental health.

Table VII shows that a considerable proportion of the admissions here are persons having no regular occupation, or simply laborers; also, that certain kinds of occupation are more detrimental to mental health than others.

Table VIII shows that among the convict patients admitted, a large proportion have committed crimes against property, whereas, crimes against the person largely preponderate among the unconvicted patients.

Table IX shows that long terms of sentence do not exert any special influence in the production of insanity among convicts. In fact, it appears that a large percentage of the convict patients admitted here were sentenced to prison for comparatively short periods, or less than six years.

Table X shows that the forms of insanity most frequently met with among insane criminals, at the time of admission to the asylum, are chronic mania, melancholia and dementia.

Table XII shows that of the ascertained causes of mental disease in criminals, confinement in prison and masturbation are the most frequent.

Table XIII shows that of the seventy-six deaths which have occurred since the opening of the asylum, pulmonary consumption ranks first in respect to causation — nearly one-third of the total number having resulted from that disease. Paresis, or general paralysis of the insane, stands next, and epilepsy third in the order of frequency. These statistical facts, although limited in extent, accord with observations made in other asylums. It will also be noted that but three deaths are recorded as resulting from the exhaustion of mania, whereas the reports of other institutions for the insane show, as a rule, that a considerable percentage of the deaths are due to that cause. The infrequency in this asylum of fatality from exhaustion is doubtless attributable to the fact that comparatively few cases of acute delirious mania are received.

The small percentage of recoveries, as well as the uniformly low death rate, since the opening of the asylums, as shown by table XIV, is due to the limited number of acute cases received.

Repairs and improvements.

In addition to numerous repairs of a minor character, the following repairs and improvements have been made during the year :

Tile floors have been laid in the bath and water-closet rooms, seven in all, of the first, second, third and fourth wards, and in the general office in the basement of the center building ; and the walls of these rooms partly repainted. The floors are of American encaustic tiling, carefully laid in Portland cement, on a solid grouting of gravel and cement, and supported by brick arches. Thus constructed, they are impervious, durable, easily cleansed and presentable in appearance. The base is of Portland cement, ten (10) inches high, and finished at the top with a quarter round.

The plumbing in these wards has been rearranged in conformity with the new system of sewerage adopted last year ; the wash-basins and slop-sinks are hung on iron brackets, the feet of which are let into the wall above the base. The bath-tubs, supported by extended iron legs, are placed far enough from the walls to afford easy inspection around and beneath them. Ventilated closets, for the storage of chamber vessels during the day, have been placed in the water-closet rooms. These closets are secured to the walls and finished at the bottom with an "ogee" which terminates just above the base. With the fixtures thus arranged there is no wood-work or other material of a perishable nature in contact with the floors to decay and become offensive ; there is a complete absence of odor, the sanitary conditions are perfect and with ordinary care must prove durable. I regard this improvement, in connection with the new system of sewerage, as one of the most important, in a sanitary point of view, that has been made to the buildings during my connection with the asylum.

A four (4) inch cast-iron water-pipe has been laid from the building directly to the Wall street main of the City Waterworks Company, with a shut-off valve located near the point of connection. Changes have also been made in the distribution pipes, and all branches of importance provided with valves, accessibly located, so that repairs may be readily made to one without shutting off the others. The branch from the prison main, upon which the asylum was heretofore dependent, has been disconnected, and the pipe taken up and utilized in extending the four (4) inch main from its former terminus at the hydrant in front of the west wing of the original structure, around the end of that wing to the north front of the new wing, from which point two branches two (2) inches in diameter are taken off to supply the bath-rooms and water-closets of the west wing, the main kitchen and bath-rooms and water-closets of the new wing. By these changes the several wings, the laundry and administration buildings are each provided with an independent branch directly from the main pipe, thus affording an abundant and uniform supply of water throughout the establishment. Vertical stand-pipes, for inside fire protection, two (2) inches in diameter, with connections for fire hose in each story and extending from basement to attic, have been placed in the east and west wings in accordance with the recommendation made in my last report. The plan recommended, however, could not be completed on account of failure to obtain the necessary appropriation.

In connection with the distribution of the water supply, an inexpensive method of supplying the wards and airing-courts with running

ice-water during warm weather has been adopted and successfully carried out by substituting for wooden slats, on which to rest the ice in the refrigerators, a horizontal coil of wrought-iron pipe composed of a series of loops connected together by "return" bends. These coils are each connected with a service-pipe, and from them branches are distributed to several wards and airing-courts. It was found during the past summer that the temperature of the water circulating through these coils was reduced sufficiently and rapidly enough to meet all the requirements for drinking purposes, while the slight increase in the quantity of ice required for the refrigerators was not nearly equal to the amount heretofore consumed on the wards. Besides the quality of the water was much better by reason of not coming in contact with the ice which frequently contains impurities.

The metal roofing of the entire establishment has been thoroughly repainted.

The front and rear halls in the basement of the administration building have been divided by the erection of a stud partition for the purpose of rendering the kitchen, store-rooms, rear grounds, etc., less accessible to persons from outside who would incline to go there through idle curiosity.

A new and substantial green-house, fifty-two (52) by twenty-two (22) feet, has been erected in the front grounds, midway between the north front of the east wing and the street wall. This will undoubtedly prove a source of great comfort to the patients as it affords the means of supplying the wards with plants and flowers at all seasons of the year.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The cash receipts for the fiscal year were as follows :

From counties for maintenance of unconvicted patients, held by order of courts	\$10,144 28
On account of sundry sales.....	88 10
Total, deposited with State treasurer.....	<u>\$10,232 38</u>

The current monthly expenses for the year amounted to \$29,963 ; the yearly and weekly per capita cost to \$217.78 + and \$4.18, respectively ; the daily average number under treatment being 137 $\frac{1}{3}$.

As compared with the previous year, it will be seen that there has been an increase of \$2,947.29 in the total current expenses, \$22.25 in the yearly per capita cost, 43 cents in the weekly per capita cost, and a reduction of one (1) in the daily average number of patients under treatment. This increase in expenditures is accounted for, first, by the fact that in addition to that for the year just closed about three-fourths of the coal required for the ensuing year was purchased and is now on hand. This was done on the advice of yourself and the State comptroller ; second, the necessity of using current funds for improvements and repairs, arising from a discontinuance of *special* appropriations for that purpose ; third, an increase of two in the number of attendants employed ; and fourth, the unusual high prices of labor, materials and supplies of all kinds, which have prevailed during the year.

By referring to table XV in the appendix, it will be seen that the per capita cost of support here includes salaries of officers (superintendent, assistant physician and steward), clothing and building improvements, items not usually included, I believe, in the per capita cost of support of patients in the other asylums of the State. This fact should be borne in mind in making comparisons.

Deducting the amounts paid for officers' salaries, \$3,329.93; clothing, \$700; building and repairs, \$965.01; and coal purchased and stored for the ensuing year, \$1,362.96, we have a total of \$6,357.90, which in the other State asylums would not be charged to maintenance account, and which if omitted here would bring the total expenditure for the year down to \$23,605.10, and the yearly and weekly per capita cost to \$171.57 and \$3.29, respectively. Deducting the amount of receipts, \$10,232.38, deposited in the State treasury, from the total expenditure, \$29,963, we have \$19,730.62 as the actual cost of the asylum to the State for all purposes during the year.

REQUIREMENTS.

I would renew the recommendations made in my last report respecting a modification of the law governing the commitment to and discharge of convict patients from the asylum, the repairing and refurnishing of the laundry, the provision of means of protection against fire, the renewal of floors in the transepts of the first and third wards, of repairs to the west and south walls of the asylum grounds, the erection of a portico at the entrance to the ward (5th) occupied by working patients, the provision and equipment of a suitable mortuary, and the addition of a few volumes to the medical and patients' libraries.

I would also recommend that such portions of the heating apparatus as require it be renewed, and that the system of warming the wards be largely changed from direct to indirect radiation, on the ground of economy, convenience, better ventilation and need of increased heating capacity. The room in which religious services are held is barely large enough to accommodate half of our present number of inmates; it is also badly arranged and without proper ventilation, so that during the heated term of summer, services have to be suspended altogether. I would recommend that it be enlarged, properly ventilated, and fitted up to the extent of at least presenting the appearance of a place of divine worship. The wood floors in the bath and water-closet rooms of the "new wing" are beginning to decay and become offensive. They should be relaid with tiling, and the plumbing, etc., of the rooms rearranged in conformity with those recently done in the old wings.

Need of a farm.

With our present limited facilities it is quite impossible to utilize the labor of a large proportion of the patients who are able and willing to work. I am daily beset with applications from patients for "something to do," which I have no means of granting. The one great and pressing need of this asylum is a farm. Given this and the problem of occupation for our patients would speedily solve itself. In former

reports I have pointed out the serious objections to the present location of the institution and advocated its removal to a farm beyond the city limits, setting forth in detail the advantages to be derived therefrom ; and in my report of last year, under the head of "Occupation of Patients," the necessity of a farm was stated at length. The experience of another year has more fully convinced me of the importance of this subject and leads me to reiterate, with greater emphasis, what I have heretofore said respecting it. . Even if the asylum should remain where it is, I am convinced that it would be perfectly feasible to operate a farm at some distance from it. If the asylum owned a tract of land, within reasonable distance, a substantial building suitable for about thirty patients could be erected upon it at a very moderate cost, as but few single rooms would be required for the class of patients that would occupy it, and by establishing telephonic communication with the main asylum a medical officer could be summoned at any time in case of need, or, if necessary, he could make a daily visit to the branch institution. The products of a well cultivated farm would materially lessen the cost of support and would furnish the best kind of occupation to a goodly number of patients who now have to be supported in idleness against their inclination and to the detriment of their mental and physical health. The removal of such patients to a branch building or annex, located on a farm, would greatly improve their condition and render them self-supporting ; it would also obviate the necessity of further enlarging the present structure to meet the demand for more room, which will undoubtedly be made upon it in the near future.

The Criminal Insane.

A great deal has been said in recent times respecting the psychology of crime and its relations to mental disease. Theories have been advanced by various writers to show that tendencies to crime and criminal propensities are frequently inherited conditions. Extremists on the one hand have told us that all criminals are victims of mental disease, or infirmity, and consequently not responsible for their acts ; while, on the other hand, certain writers have proposed that lunatics should be held accountable for acts of violence, and some have even gone so far as to suggest that dangerous insane men should be disposed of in the same manner as are hydrophobic dogs.

From a somewhat extensive observation of several years, respectively, of the criminal and non-criminal insane, I am led to believe that the element of crime, when interwoven with insanity, exerts a modifying influence upon the mental manifestations of that disease, and that to this extent, in a large proportion of cases, the criminal insane, medically speaking, may be regarded as a distinct and separate class, the analogue of which is not found among the ordinary insane. They present certain characteristic mental peculiarities which experience in observing this class enable one to recognize as the indelible stamp of crime, and although the line of demarcation may not always be apparent to the casual observer, its existence, as a rule, can be discovered and demonstrated if time and facilities for careful observation be had.

In my experience with the criminal insane, now nearly five years, I have been struck with the frequency of cases which there was in an

absence of expressed delusions, although the manner and conduct of the individual was clearly indicative of a delusional state. Comparing these individuals with their former selves we find undoubted evidences of departure from a normal mental state. They have become sullen, morose and morbidly irritable. They rebel against the ordinary rules of discipline and make unprovoked assaults upon those around them, without apparent motive and without offering any explanation therefore.

That they are suffering from impairment of bodily functions is shown by sleeplessness, loss of appetite, coated tongue, foul breath, constipation, a greasy condition of the skin, and a livid, puffy appearance of the extremities, indicating a relaxed state of the blood-vessels. They are generally coherent in conversation, do not complain of being ill, nor apply for medical treatment. They frequently continue in the performance of their allotted tasks in prison for months before the attention of those in daily contact with them is attracted to their mental disturbance. From this condition they either recover or gradually drift downward to complete dementia with no outward exhibition of delirium or mental excitement to mark the course of their disease. The occurrence of acute delirious mania, according to my observation, is exceptional among the criminal insane, melancholia and dementia, with an occasional case of sub-acute mania, being the predominant types of insanity observed here. A certain proportion of cases, and usually those of hardened criminals, are characterized in their mental manifestations by the most pronounced vicious tendencies, their insanity apparently expressing itself in a marked exaggeration of the depravity and vice displayed by them prior to the onset of their disease. On the mental side this is substantially the only evidence of disease these cases present. Physically, however, their condition is marked more or less by the signs of impairment above referred to. Being known to the authorities as abandoned and depraved individuals it is not surprising that their insanity is not recognized by casual observers when it expresses itself in the manner I have indicated.

We may readily admit such cases into the category of mental disease without in any way countenancing the dogma that insanity and crime are convertible terms. The conduct of such cases, when first admitted to the asylum, is characterized by the most striking evidences of depravity. They are profane, obscene and filthy in language. They tear and destroy clothing, bedding and furniture, strike, steal, lie and soil themselves and their surroundings, apparently from mere wantonness. They sleep badly and display the resistance to the effects of sleep — producing remedies common to lunatics. They are, generally, alike indifferent to coercive measures and to comfort, and it is only by constant and persistent endeavor, firmly but kindly applied by those in immediate charge of them, that they can be trained into decent habits and deportment. From the foregoing it might naturally be inferred that the successful management of the criminal insane would involve greater difficulties than are encountered in the care of the ordinary insane. And such was my belief in the early period of my experience with this class, but further observation and experience have served to convince me that with facilities specially adapted to its needs

an asylum for the criminal insane can be conducted on the same general principles and with as good results, except in the matter of cures, as are hospitals for the ordinary insane. Visitors passing through the wards of this asylum are struck by the marked absence of noise or disturbance of any kind, this being the usual condition night and day. They, not infrequently, ask to be shown "the violent cases," and "those you have to keep tied up in their cells," or in "straight-jackets;" and when informed that no mechanical restraint of any kind is used here; that we have no cells; that there is no "disturbed" ward; and that the patients they have seen are the worst cases we have, they are apt to look incredulous and doubting, apparently being unable to realize that criminal lunatics are controlled by kindly influences and that order and quietude prevail among what they had supposed to be the most violent class of insane. The principal difficulties encountered in the management of this institution are the prevention of escapes and a propensity of certain homicidal patients to obtain and conceal articles for the purpose of using them as weapons of assault. To prevent these occurrences involves the existence of constant care and vigilance. Cases of simulated insanity are obviously of much more frequent occurrence here than in general asylums. They, of course, are troublesome while they remain with us, but detection is not difficult and is immediately followed by a return to prison. If it were the rule, and generally so understood in the prisons, that a convict detected in an attempt to feign insanity would forfeit the commutation of sentence allowed him for good conduct, it would, I believe, render such attempts of rare occurrence.

Insane criminals, particularly of the convict class, in their efforts to escape frequently display a wonderful combination of shrewdness, cunning and ingenuity. Patients of both classes, who have committed crimes against the person are more dangerous but less inclined to escape than are those who have committed crimes against property.

Owing to the low walls inclosing the grounds about the institution, and the absence of guards upon them, together with the other difficulties referred to, it is obvious that the privileges allowed patients here have to be more restricted than would be necessary in other institutions for the insane.

In connection with this subject, and as illustrating in a general way, some of the principles I have endeavored to carry out here, the following extract from the third annual report of the State board of health, lunacy and charity of Massachusetts, respecting a recent visit of observation made to the asylum by a committee of that board, may be of interest:

"The only criminal asylum similar to those in Great Britain, which has been in operation for any considerable time in the United States, is that maintained by the State of New York in connection with the State prison at Auburn. The Auburn asylum was visited during the summer by the inspector of charities, and again on the 9th of November, 1881, at the special request of the board, by Dr. Hitchcock, Dr. Walter Channing (who had been for more than two years a medical officer of this asylum at a former period), and by the inspector of charities. From the notes made at these visits, and from the published reports of this asylum, the following statements of fact and opinion are drawn.

"The State Asylum for Insane Criminals was opened in connection with the Auburn State prison* on the 2d of February, 1859, and has had an average number of patients during the twenty-two years following, of something less than 100, although of late years (since 1874), the number of patients has averaged more than 100, and in 1880 rose to 142. At the last visit of the inspector of charities, it contained 135 patients, ten of whom were women, the average number having fallen a little during 1881. The whole number of patients admitted since February 2, 1859, does not much exceed 600; and of those less than forty have been women. Upon inquiring of Dr. MacDonald, the present superintendent, why the State of New York, with a population of more than 5,000,000, should have so small a population in its only criminal asylum, he stated that the period of detention for his patients was too short, and that there were in the State of New York several hundred of the criminal insane, practically of the same class as those at present under his charge, who, in his opinion, ought to be in such an asylum, provided it were large enough to contain them. He even thought the number of such patients, if the laws were so modified as to allow their detention in his asylum, might in a few years reach 500. But among these, he supposed that the proportion of women might be no greater than it had been among the actual patients of the asylum, that is, less than one in fifteen.

"Previous to the first appointment of Dr. MacDonald as superintendent, in April, 1876, the management of the asylum seems to have been complicated with the management of the prison—both being guided too much by political considerations. Dr. MacDonald's appointment was non-political; and under his administration much has been done to improve the treatment of the patients, and the character of the attendants who take charge of them. At the present time the patients in the Auburn Asylum, although, to a large extent, belonging to the worst class, both of criminals and of the insane, appear to be treated with as little harshness and with as much success in regard to recovery, rate of mortality, etc., as is found in the ordinary insane asylum, where chronic patients largely predominate.

"We found one or two patients secluded, and one undergoing mechanical restraint—is the statement made by the gentlemen who visited the asylum on the ninth of November. A considerable number of the patients labor regularly outside of the wards, a separate ward has lately been constructed for the residence of these daily workers. The average cost of each patient in the asylum, which has ranged, during twenty-two years, between \$150 a year and \$600, now stands at about \$200, or a little less than four dollars a week, yet the food, clothing, and general care of the patients, seem to be as good as in the ordinary asylums.

"The three gentlemen who visited the Auburn asylum in November, say: 'As the general discipline and surroundings of the patients there have improved, the amount of restraint has decreased. In former years, harsh treatment, amounting even to the severity of prison discipline, was practiced, and restraint by handcuffs and other means rose

*This is an error. The asylum bears the same relation to Auburn prison that it does to the other prisons of the State. It has a separate organization and is separated from the prison by a high wall.
C. F. M.

to ten per cent. The average has steadily fallen year by year since Dr. MacDónald took charge in 1876, and one may almost predict that its entire discontinuance will soon be the rule.* For sixteen months, we were informed, there had been no escapes, in spite of the remarkable propensity of insane criminals to make attempts. Vigilance is partly the explanation of the long period of immunity; but it is also, and perhaps chiefly, due to the feeling of confidence and good-will engendered in the patient by the spirit of kindness and trust pervading the asylum. Under the former prison plan of treatment, every evil impulse was kept alive, and such patients as were able exhausted the whole strength of their minds in planning escapes.

“We observed a considerable number of patients out at work, most of them assisting the gardener. Two or three were laying a pavement, one was carpentering, one was assisting the baker, and several others were at work in the laundry, in the engine-house and kitchen. These men were steady and regular workers, as a rule, and perhaps even better workers than the average of insane men. In the sewing-room we found a discharged criminally insane woman employed as seamstress; and we were told that a criminally insane man had, after recovery, been employed as steward, and had done the work remarkably well. It may be said here, that the number of persons taken out to work is necessarily somewhat limited, the garden being so small. With a farm, a large number of patients could be employed to do common work.

“It might, at first sight, be supposed that the number of feigners would be large in the Auburn Asylum, since its comfort would be favorably commented on among the convicts, and lead some to simulate insanity for the purpose of becoming patients. Such is not the case, since the asylum's reputation for pleasant surroundings is coupled with a reputation for the quick perception and prompt return of the dissemblers to prison. In this connection, it may be said that the prison authorities have, *in times past*, taken advantage of the nearness of the asylum to transfer feigners, who would not have been so transferred had the asylum been more remote. This fact appears to offset the apparent advantage which would be found in early transferring, from the prison to an asylum close by, those convicts really insane, whose insanity for some time may escape notice in a prison.”

Dr. Walter Channing, in a recent article on Buildings for Insane Criminals,† says:

“How much may be accomplished by proper treatment may be seen at Auburn, where the worst class of the insane give but comparatively little trouble, and are subjected to a minimum of mechanical restraint, and yet are as comfortable and contented as patients in an ordinary hospital for the insane. We find the patients well fed and clothed, and receiving the most thorough medical care; but combined with this treatment there is exercised an amount of disciplinary care, without being obtrusive, which would be impossible in an ordinary hospital. As illustrations of this I may mention the following examples: Wearing a uniform dress, which, however, is not a uniform;‡ retiring at seven P. M., summer and winter; using no tobacco; carrying no

* No form of mechanical restraint has been used since March, 1882.

C. F. M.

† Read at the conference of Charities, in Chicago, June 11, 1879.

‡ Navy blue sack coat, grey cassimere pants and vest.

C. F. M.

knives, and, as a rule, using none at table; being thoroughly searched when entering the wards from out of doors; using no furniture in their rooms beside a bed, etc. These and other simple regulations the patients readily yield to and are thereby happier themselves as well as more manageable. It is but proper to state, in this connection, that the wards of the Auburn Asylum are to-day as bright and cheerful and attractive as any I have seen in twenty hospitals, and the diet *better* than is furnished in some State hospitals."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The asylum has been visited during the year by Hon. A. H. Chapman, State Prison Inspector of California, and Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, Commissioner of Prisons, Massachusetts, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the care and management of the criminal insane.

Official visits of inspection were made during the first half of the year by Dr. Jno. Ordonaux, then State Commissioner in Lunacy, and subsequently by his successor, Dr. Stephen Smith, to both of which gentlemen I am obligated for valuable counsel and suggestions relating to the conduct of the asylum.

The Rev. William Searls has continued as heretofore to satisfactorily discharge the duties of chaplain. His interesting and appropriate weekly discourses are always received by the patients with apparent pleasure and profit. For the spiritual comforts thus administered Chaplain Searls merits the best thanks of our household.

Misses Mary Bowen, Belle White and Lillie Young, of Auburn, have again placed the asylum under obligations to them for assistance in conducting the musical exercises during chapel services.

I would also gratefully acknowledge, on behalf of the patients, the following donations: Several packages of illustrated papers and magazines from Mrs. Chas. H. Bailey; numerous copies of the *Daily Graphic* from Mrs. W. J. Sutton; a highly enjoyable concert given by Misses Mamie Sutton, Jessie Cuykendall and Franc Drake, assisted by Messrs. Charles King, Fred. Putnam, Ernst Hoagland and Murray Smith; also a theatrical variety entertainment by Messrs. Daniel McCarthy, Thos. Travers and several other gentlemen whose names were not obtained; two boxes of oranges, last winter, a paper bag containing oranges, apples, candies and cakes, for each of the patients on Christmas, and eight gallons of ice cream and a supply of cakes for the patients on the fourth of July, from Miss J. L. Hardy and Mrs. MacDonald.

Dr. C. W. Pilgrim, assistant physician, John Grant, supervisor, and the attendants and other employees, are entitled to commendation for their efforts to promote the welfare and usefulness of the asylum.

In conclusion, I would gratefully record my appreciation of the expressions of confidence, encouragement and assurances of support in the discharge of duty which I have received at your hands from the beginning of our official relations.

CARLOS F. MACDONALD,
Superintendent.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Hon. ISAAC V. BAKER, Jr., *Superintendent of State Prisons* :

DEAR SIR — As Chaplain of the State Asylum for Insane Criminals I respectfully submit to you the following report :

Religious exercises have been conducted in this institution on every Sabbath during the past year, except during the excessively warm weather. About one-half of the inmates of the asylum attend these services and seem to manifest a good degree of interest in them. It is seldom that we are interrupted by any disturbance, and the close attention paid by the patients, together with their quiet demeanor during the service, is something remarkable and not excelled by any congregation elsewhere.

In this age of progress a revolution has been effected in nearly all the arts and sciences. In none has progress been more manifest than in the science of medicine as applied to the body and mind. Until a comparatively recent period mental diseases were not considered, as a matter of course, to be dependent upon an abnormal condition of the brain and nervous system. Psychology used to be an ideal metaphysical science. Now it is physiological and real. The relationship between insanity and crime, and the question as to whether they are dependent upon morbid bodily conditions has but recently assumed the proportions of a problem to be solved. To trace this relationship through many generation and to note the physical conformations that almost invariably attend it, now constitutes an interesting problem for solution ; and you, sir, are to be congratulated that you have at the head of this institution a gentleman so well qualified, so fully equipped both on the side of the mind and the heart, and who is so deeply interested in the study and treatment of the cases under his charge, as Doctor Carlos F. MacDonald. We may feel assured that the Doctor will contribute his full share to the sum of our positive knowledge on the interesting problem to which I have referred. The Doctor is well seconded in his work by his able assistant, Dr. C. W. Pilgrim.

In conclusion, permit me to call your attention to the unsuitable condition of the room we use as a chapel. It is far too small, and though in a cleanly state, is much dilapidated, and without proper means of ventilation. An appropriation should be made for its improvement.

Respectfully yours,
W. SEARLS,
Chaplain.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 1.

*SHOWING the general statistics of the asylum from its opening
February 2, 1859, to October 1, 1882.*

Total number admitted.....	629
Total number discharged.....	488
Total number discharged recovered.....	166
Total number discharged improved.....	67
Total number discharged unimproved.....	116
Total number discharged not insane.....	57
Total number died.....	76
Total number discharged prior to April, 1876, date and condition not recorded.....	6

TABLE No. 2.

*SHOWING the ages of those admitted and of those discharged recovered
since the opening of the asylum February 2, 1859.*

YEARS.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED RECOVERED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From ten to twenty.....	33	2	35	7	....	7
From twenty to thirty...	292	15	307	90	4	74
From thirty to forty.....	143	6	149	34	1	35
From forty to fifty.....	69	5	74	15	....	15
From fifty to sixty.....	36	1	37	6	1	7
From sixty to seventy....	12	....	12	2	....	2
From seventy to eighty...	1	....	1	....	....	....
From eighty to ninety....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Unascertained.....	13	....	13	6	....	6
Total.....	600	29	629	160	6	166

TABLE No. 3.

SHOWING the civil condition of those admitted during the year ending September 30, 1882, and since the opening of the asylum February 2, 1859.

CIVIL CONDITION.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Married	5	....	5	172	13	185
Single	25	....	25	404	13	417
Unascertained.....	....	....	....	24	3	27
Total	30	....	30	600	29	629

TABLE No. 4.

SHOWING the nationality of those admitted during the year ending September 30, 1882, and since the opening of the asylum February 2, 1859.

During the year.

New York	14	Canada	1
Pennsylvania	1	Germany.....	3
New Jersey.....	1	Austria	1
Rhode Island	1	Italy	1
Virginia	1	Poland	1
Louisiana	1		
England	2	Total	30
Ireland	2		

Since the opening.

New York	263	Michigan.....	1
Pennsylvania	11	South Carolina.....	1
Massachusetts.....	7	District of Columbia.....	3
Connecticut.....	6	Ireland	130
New Jersey.....	6	Germany.....	67
Vermont.....	4	England	29
Virginia	5	Canada	24
Maryland	4	British India	1
Ohio	3	British North America	1
Georgia	2	Scotland	3
Louisiana	3	Switzerland	5
New Hampshire.....	2	France.....	3
Rhode Island	1	Italy	8
Illinois	1	Spain	3

TABLE No. 4 — *Continued.*

Austria.....	3	Sweden.....	1
Belgium.....	2	Sicily.....	1
Cuba.....	2	Saxony.....	1
China.....	2	Turkey.....	1
Bohemia.....	1	West Indies.....	1
Bavaria.....	1	Mexico.....	1
Denmark.....	1	Unascertained.....	11
Poland.....	1		
Holland.....	1	Total.....	629
Prussia.....	1		

TABLE No. 5.

SHOWING the habits of life of those admitted during the year ending September 30, 1882, and since the opening of the asylum, February 2, 1859.

HABITS.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Temperate.....	9	....	9	132	8	140
Intemperate.....	9	....	9	259	14	273
Moderate.....	12	....	12	156	3	159
Unascertained.....	...	....	....	53	4	57
Total.....	30	....	30	600	29	629

TABLE No. 6.

SHOWING the degree of education of those admitted during the year ending September 30, 1882, and since the opening of the asylum, February 2, 1859.

Degree of education.	During the year.	Since the opening.
Classical.....	....	4
Academic.....	1	6
Common school.....	8	150
Read and write.....	19	284
Read only.....	2	39
No education.....	....	146
Total.....	30	629

TABLE No. 7.

SHOWING the occupation of those admitted since the opening of the asylum, February 2, 1859.

Auctioneer	1	Locksmith	2
Architect	1	Laborers	108
Agent	1	"Lutheran clergyman"....	1
Box-makers	3	Merchants	6
Bootblack	1	Messengers	2
Blacksmiths	12	Machinists	5
Book-keepers	9	Masons	8
Barbers	6	Miner	1
Bakers	7	Miller	1
Baggageman	1	Marble cutter and polisher ..	1
Brewer	1	Peddlers	4
Boatmen	2	Pump-maker	1
Bar-keepers	2	Porters	4
Brush-makers	2	Painters	14
Butchers	6	Piano-maker	1
Blacksmith helper	1	Prostitutes	2
Boiler-maker's helper	1	Printers	4
Carmen	4	Plumbers	5
Carpenters	22	Rum-sellers	2
Clerks	10	Real estate agent	1
Coachmen	3	School teacher	1
Collectors and reporters	2	Soldiers	4
Commission merchant	1	Seamstresses	3
Confectioners	2	Sash and blind maker	1
Cooks	7	Shoemakers	30
Cabinet-makers	10	Stone-cutters	6
Coopers	4	Servants	4
Copyist	2	Sailors	20
Cigar-makers	5	Tailors	23
China packer	1	Tinsmiths	5
Dentist	1	Tanner	1
Drover	1	Teamsters	8
Engineers	4	Telegraphers	2
Farmers	51	Tobacco-roller	1
File-maker	1	Tramp	1
Finishers	3	Waiters	6
Gardeners	4	Weaver	1
Hatters	4	Wire-maker	1
"Homœopathic physician" ..	1	Watchman	1
House-keepers	8	Wood carvers and turners ...	2
Harness-makers	2	Variety actors	2
Horse jockey	1	No occupation	82
Hostler	1	Unascertained	33
Iron-moulders	3		
Jewelers	3	Total	629

TABLE No. 8.

SHOWING crimes committed by those admitted during the year ending September 30, 1882, and since the opening of the asylum, February 2, 1859.

CRIME.	DURING THE YEAR.		SINCE THE OPENING.	
	Convicts.	Unconvicted.	Convicts.	Unconvicted.
Assault and battery.....			5	.....
Assault and Abduction.....			1	.....
Assault to harm.....			29	.....
Assault to rape.....			10	.....
Assault to rob.....			2	.....
Assault with intent to kill.....	1	2	1	2
Assault to do bodily harm.....	3		3	.....
Assault, felonious.....			1	.....
Abduction.....			1	.....
Arson.....			27	6
Arson, attempt at.....			3	.....
Burglary.....	10		162	1
Burglary, attempt at.....			8	.....
Bigamy.....	2		4	2
Counterfeiting.....			3	.....
Desertion.....			1	.....
False pretenses.....			4	.....
Forgery.....	4		10	.....
Incest.....			1	.....
Larceny, grand.....	5		120	3
Larceny, petit.....	1		21	1
Larceny, attempt at.....			7	.....
Mayhem.....			2	.....
Mutiny.....			1	.....
Manslaughter.....	1		21	1
Murder.....	1		29	31
Murder, second degree.....	1		11	9
Murder, attempt at.....			10	.....
Obstructing railroad.....			1	.....
Passing counterfeit money.....			2	.....
Perjury.....			1	1
Resisting officers.....			1	.....
Robbery.....	1		17	.....
Robbery, highway.....			27	.....
Rape.....	1		16	1
Receiving stolen goods.....			2	.....
Seduction.....			1	.....
Vagrancy.....	1		5	.....
Total.....	28	2	571	58

TABLE No. 9.

SHOWING the length of sentence of those admitted during the year ending September 30, 1882, and since the opening of the asylum, February 2, 1859.

Sentence.	During the year.	Since the opening.
One hundred and eighty days.....	....	1
Two months.....	....	1
Three months.....	1	2
Six months.....	....	3
Ten months.....	....	1
One year and upwards.....	2	20
Two years and upwards.....	3	114
Three years and upwards.....	3	50
Four years and upwards.....	3	61
Five years and upwards.....	4	103
Six years and upwards.....	1	4
Seven years and upwards.....	....	26
Eight years and upwards.....	....	6
Nine years and upwards.....	....	7
Ten years and upwards.....	1	57
Twelve years and upwards.....	1	7
Thirteen years and upwards.....	1	3
Fourteen years and upwards.....	....	3
Fifteen years and upwards.....	....	17
Seventeen years and upwards.....	....	3
Twenty years and upwards.....	1	25
Twenty-five years and upwards.....	....	4
Twenty-seven years and upwards.....	....	1
Life.....	2	35
Death.....	....	4
Convicted, but not sentenced.....	....	2
Unconvicted.....	2	56
Indefinite (from State Reformatory).....	5	13
Total.....	30	629

TABLE No. 10.

*SHOWING the form of mental disorder in those admitted during the year ending September 30, 1882, and since September 30, 1875.**

MENTAL DISORDER.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE SEPT. 30, 1875.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Dementia	4	....	4	27	....	27
Epilepsy.....	....	....	....	4	1	5
Epilepsy, with mania. ....	....	....	....	2	...	2
Imbecility	2	....	2	14	1	15
Mania, acute.....	3	....	3	37	1	38
Mania, sub-acute .....	....	....	....	9	....	9
Mania, chronic	9	....	9	54	4	58
Mania, periodic.....	1	....	1	5	1	6
Mania, paroxysmal.....	....	....	....	4	1	5
Melancholia	10	....	10	54	1	55
Paresis, pseudo.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Paresis .....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Not insane	1	....	1	29	1	30
Total	30	...	30	243	11	254

* Records of the asylum contain no reliable information regarding form of mental disorder in those admitted prior to 1875.

TABLE No. 11.

SHOWING alleged duration of insanity previous to admission in those admitted during the year ending September 30, 1882, and since September 30, 1875.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE SEPT. 30, 1875.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Three days .....	....	....	....	2	1	3
Five days.....	....	....	....	2	....	2
One week.....	....	....	....	4	....	4
Eight days.....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Ten days.....	1	....	1	2	....	2
Two weeks	4	....	4	8	....	8
Three weeks .....	....	....	....	7	....	7
Four weeks .....	....	....	....	12	....	12
One month	3	....	3	3	....	3
Six weeks .....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Two months	1	....	1	14	....	14
Ten weeks.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Three months .....	....	....	....	5	....	5
Four months	2	....	2	12	....	12
Five months .....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Six months .....	....	....	....	7	....	7
Seven months.....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Eight months.....	....	....	....	4	....	4
One year .....	....	....	....	9	....	9
Thirteen months .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Two Years	1	....	1	5	....	5
Three years.....	1	....	1	3	....	3
Five years .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Eight years .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Not insane ...	1	....	1	28	1	29
Unascertained	15	....	15	103	9	112
Total	30	....	30	243	11	254

TABLE NO. 12.

SHOWING probable exciting causes in those admitted during the year ending September 30, 1882, and since September 30, 1875.

EXCITING CAUSES.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE SEPT. 30, 1875.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Blow on head.....	...	....	....	7	....	7
Confinement in prison ...	4	....	4	54	2	56
Chronic meningitis .....	...	....	....	2	....	2
Epilepsy ...	1	....	1	7	1	8
Fear of punishment.....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Heart disease and mastur- bation .....	...	....	....	1	....	1
Heredity	1	....	1	8	....	8
Intemperance.....	...	....	....	6	1	7
Intemperance and syphilis.	...	....	....	1	....	1
Intemperance and venereal excess .....	...	....	....	1	....	1
Ill health .....	...	....	....	6	....	6
Ill health and remorse....	...	....	....	1	....	1
Infidelity of wife .....	...	....	....	2	....	2
Imbecile.....	...	....	....	12	1	13
Masturbation ...	5	....	5	25	....	25
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	...	....	....	7	....	7
Paralysis.....	...	....	....	1	..	1
Seduction .....	...	....	....	1	....	1
Sunstroke .....	...	....	....	1	....	1
Uterine disease .....	...	....	....	....	1	1
Not insane	1	....	1	27	2	29
Unascertained	17	....	17	73	2	75
Total.....	30	....	30	244	10	254

TABLE No. 13.

SHOWING the cause of death in those who died during the year ending September 30, 1882, and since the opening of the asylum, February 2, 1859.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Apoplexy, embolic	1	....	1	1	....	1
Aneurism, thoracic	1	1
Asthenia	1	....	1
Brain, softening of	3	....	3
Brain, tumor of	1	....	1
Bright's disease, chronic, with acute pleurisy and softening of brain	1	....	1
"Convulsions"	2	....	2
Consumption, pulmonary..	2	....	2	23	....	23
Consumption, with ulcer of stomach and softening of brain	1	....	1
Diarrhoea	1	....	1
"Dementia"	2	....	2
Dysentery, with cirrhosis of liver	1	....	1
Diabetes mellitus, with peritonitis	1	....	1
Epilepsy	4	....	4
Empyema	1	....	1
"General debility"	1	....	1
Heart and Bright's disease, with cirrhosis of liver	1	....	1
Heart, fibroid degeneration of	1	....	1
Kidneys, cirrhosis of	1	....	1	1	....	1
Lung, gangrene of	1	....	1
Liver, cirrhosis of	1	....	1
Meningitis, acute	1	....	1
Mania chronic, exhaustion from	2	....	2
Mania acute, exhaustion from	1	1
Paresis	5	....	5
Suicide	3	....	3
Old age	1	....	1
Not recorded	13	....	13
Total	4	....	4	74	2	76

TABLE No. 14.

SHOWING the number and percentage of recoveries and deaths for each year, since the opening of the asylum, February 2, 1859.

YEARS.	Daily average number.	Total number recovered.	Per cent on daily average.	Total number deaths.	Per cent on daily average.
1859	27 $\frac{1}{3}$	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	12.37+	.....	.....
1861	62	2	03.22	4	06.45+
1862	78 $\frac{1}{3}$	9	11.44	1	01.26
1863	80 $\frac{1}{10}$	5	06.24	2	02.49
1864	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	05.05	1	01.27
1865	72 $\frac{1}{3}$	2	02.75	2	02.75
1866	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	02.84	3	04.27
1867	74 $\frac{1}{17}$	1	01.34	1	01.34
1868	77 $\frac{1}{3}$	6	07.72	3	03.86
1869	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	07.54	4	05.03
1870	78	8	10.25	4	05.29
1871	67 $\frac{1}{100}$	6	08.94	2	05.95
1872	84	7	08.33	5	04.43
1873	90 $\frac{1}{100}$	11	12.2	4	04.18
1874	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	08.37	4	03.8
1875	105	11	10.47	4	03.8
1876	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	11.94	9	08.9
1877	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	06.27	1	01.01
1878	113 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	05.27	3	02.63
1879	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	04.74	6	04.74
1880	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	09.84	4	02.81
1881	138 $\frac{1}{100}$	12	08.68	5	03.61
1882	137 $\frac{1}{100}$	11	07.99	4	02.90

TABLE No. 15.

SHOWING the current monthly expenses for the year ending September 30, 1882, and the average weekly cost, per capita, for each of the items in the schedule.

MONTHS.	Salaries.	Commissary supplies.	Printing and stationery.	Furniture.	Medical stores.	Clothing and bedding.	Building and repairs (ordinary).	Fuel and lights.	Farming tools, hay, grain, etc.	Discharged patients.	Miscellaneous.	Amount total.
1881.												
October.	\$861 16	\$1,072 68	\$8 25	\$87 19	\$85 70	\$51 87	\$37 28	\$1,770 53	\$65 38	\$6 00	\$6 27	\$3,952 17
November.	897 00	1,472 50	9 05	12 22	39 15	123 28	....	50 30	40 95	24 33	29 05	2,697 68
December.	976 19	704 88	7 48	15 70	10 60	153 59	10 28	65 94	21 45	10 00	8 14	1,981 20
1882.												
January.	874 88	684 85	22 59	45 70	16 31	97 03	32 23	132 30	63 93	....	47 30	2,007 11
February.	931 33	947 71	13 14	80 25	92 25	35 33	40 33	44 90	29 65	10 36	137 38	2,843 20
March.	933 56	710 09	54 95	18 70	20 70	101 09	27 98	41 35	61 65	35 97	19 92	2,025 98
April.	878 66	674 20	13 18	55 40	87 26	31 56	18 06	22 50	32 76	....	71 11	1,879 69
May.	950 39	864 54	24 29	27 29	49 84	42 46	15 45	33 60	18 65	....	894 90	2,444 42
June.	810 06	803 31	41 69	29 63	62 28	168 10	60 47	121 04	87 96	6 00	88 32	2,278 76
July.	938 33	891 88	7 20	90 63	21 30	41 72	236 51	25 05	65 17	6 00	36 92	2,440 76
August.	932 84	896 11	10 65	23 18	28 38	63 81	301 21	109 33	32 30	6 00	37 30	2,451 09
September.	843 24	907 19	14 06	11 67	20 60	52 13	134 71	1,384 11	39 65	....	73 63	3,451 04
Total.	\$10,822 64	\$10,629 39	\$223 50	\$449 22	\$414 36	\$937 07	\$965 01	\$3,790 95	\$559 46	\$110 66	\$1,000 24	\$29,963 00
Average weekly cost per capita.	\$1 51	\$1 48	\$0 08	\$0 06	\$0 06	\$0 14	\$0 13	\$0 53	\$0 08	\$0 02	\$0 14	\$4 13

Daily average number of patients, 137 211-365.

TABLE No. 16.

SHOWING the total average yearly cost, per capita, for each year since the opening of the Asylum, February 2, 1859.

YEAR.	Average number present during the year.	Total current expenditures.	Total cost per capita.
1859.....	271 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$16,387 07	\$606 61 5
1860.....	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,491 50	360 64 9
1861.....	62	14,173 85	228 61
1862.....	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	12,674 01	161 11
1863.....	80 $\frac{1}{10}$	12,035 80	150 25 9
1864.....	79 $\frac{1}{18}$	13,942 07	176 29 6
1865.....	72 $\frac{2}{3}$	16,699 18	229 54 2
1866.....	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	15,937 15	227 02 4
1867.....	74 $\frac{6}{17}$	16,933 94	227 97 4
1868.....	77 $\frac{5}{8}$	17,876 61	230 14 6
1869.....	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,954 92	175 54 6
1870.....	78	19,879 39	254 86 4
1871.....	67 $\frac{6}{100}$	19,332 66	288 28 8
1872.....	84	22,174 37	263 97 6
1873.....	90 $\frac{6}{100}$	22,354 08	248 24
1874.....	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,200 73	242 93 8
1875.....	105	25,163 60	239 65 3
1876.....	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,511 23	293 64 4
1877.....	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,979 37	243 44 5
1878.....	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	23,027 30	502 43 7
1879.....	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,747 98	187 73 1
1880.....	142 $\frac{1}{4}$	26,011 73	182 85 6
1881.....	138 $\frac{60}{111}$	27,015 71	195 53 4
1882.....	137 $\frac{375}{111}$	29,963 00	217 78 9

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the products of garden, etc.

Apples, bushels.....	30	Onions, green, bushels...	40
Asparagus, pounds.....	500	Onions, dry, bushels.....	73
Beans, dwarf, bushels...	29	Parsnips, bushels.....	40
Beans, pole, bushels.....	4	Peas, bushels.....	26
Beets, greens, bushels...	69	Pears, bushels.....	17
Beets, blood turnip, bush	55	Peppers, dozen.....	14
Cabbage, heads.....	1,373	Potatoes, bushels.....	62
Carrots, bushels.....	72	Plums, bushels.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cauliflower, heads.....	112	Pumpkins.....	10
Celery, dozen.....	332	Radishes, bushels.....	7
Cherries, bushels.....	17	Raspberries, quarts.....	60

TABLE No. 17—(Continued).

Currants, quarts.....	8	Rhubarb, pounds.....	500
Corn, dozen	434	Spinach, bushels.....	10
Cucumbers, bushels.....	16	Squash, summer... ..	140
Grapes, bushels	8	Strawberries, quarts	129
Gooseberries, quarts	10	Tomatoes, bushels	70
Lettuce, bushels	50	Milk, gallons	1,795
Melons, musk.....	85	Pork, killed, pounds	5,927

TABLE No. 17.

Articles made in the women's ward, since March, 1882.

	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Aprons .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	12
Bed-ticks .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Button-holes .....	...	12	154	112	285	15	26	604
Chemises	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drawers	8	10	1	...	...	...	...	19
Dresses .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Handkerchiefs .....	...	56	121	42	107	52	68	446
Pillow-cases .....	...	...	40	10	...	84	...	84
Shirts	8	7	15	24	19	18	16	102
Sheets .....	...	...	...	...	16	11	...	27
Suspenders .....	...	...	9	9	5	12	...	3
Skirts .....	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Towels	2	...	40	10	...	8	28	88
Undershirts	6	3	1	...	2	...	...	12
Totals	25	88	385	213	434	145	151	1,441

TABLE No. 19.

Dietary — Breakfast.

Sunday.— Beef hash, bread, butter, coffee (with milk and sugar), one pint.

Monday.— Stew, bread, butter, coffee (with milk and sugar), one pint.

Tuesday.— Hominy with syrup, bread, butter, coffee (with milk and sugar) one pint.

Wednesday.— Baked pork and beans, bread, butter, coffee (with milk and sugar) one pint.

Thursday.— Beef stew, bread, butter, coffee (with milk and sugar) one pint.

Friday.— Boiled eggs, warmed potatoes, bread, butter, coffee (with milk and sugar), one pint.

Saturday.— Rice with syrup, bread, butter, coffee (with milk and sugar), one pint.

*Dinner.**

Sunday.— Fresh beef, boiled potatoes, vegetables, bread, butter, apple-sauce, tea (with milk and sugar) one pint.

Monday.— Beef soup, potatoes, Vegetables, bread, rice or bread pudding.

Tuesday.— Bean soup, potatoes, vegetables and bread.

Wednesday.— Boiled fresh beef, potatoes, vegetables and bread.

Thursday.— Corned beef, potatoes, vegetables and bread.

Friday.— Boiled fresh fish, potatoes, vegetables and bread.

Saturday.— Corned beef, potatoes, vegetables and bread.

Supper.

Sunday.— Lunch (at one o'clock), smoked fish, bread and cheese, or herring and crackers, fruit in season.

Monday.— Bread, butter, tea (with milk and sugar), one pint.

Tuesday.— Bread, butter, tea (with milk and sugar), one pint, ginger bread.

Wednesday.— Bread, butter, tea (with milk and sugar), one pint.

Thursday.— Bread, butter, tea (with milk and sugar), one pint.

Friday.— Bread, butter, tea (with milk and sugar), one pint, ginger bread.

Saturday.— Bread, butter, tea (with milk and sugar), one pint.

¶ Bread is allowed *ad libitum*.

Per capita allowance of butter, one-half ounce.

Per capita allowance of tea, one-quarter ounce.

† Per capita allowance of coffee, one-half ounce.

‡ Per capita allowance of sugar, one-half ounce.

Per capita allowance of milk, one ounce.

Per capita allowance of meat (cooked), about seven ounces.

Cabbage, carrots, celery, parsnips, onions, tomatoes, cucumbers (raw and pickled), beets, etc., are furnished as vegetables.

Apples (green and dried), pear, cherries, strawberries and grapes, are furnished as fruits.

Extra diet for sick and feeble (issued only on medical officer's order), milk, eggs, beef-tea, butter, steak, toast and tea.

*On Sundays lunch is served at one o'clock, and dinner at four.

